

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.

Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.



THE MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Maryland

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Number 1

BREEDING BIRDS ON MARYLAND'S COASTAL ISLANDS

David Bridge and John S. Weske

Several of the coastal islands of Maryland support large colonies of terns and herons. These islands present excellent opportunities for study. The islands were visited in 1960 on June 11-12, 18-19, July 2-3, August 6-7, and 27.

The Least Tern colonies in Ocean City were the northernmost colonies studied. There were two small colonies. One at 28th Street and Philadelphia Avenue contained 4 nests with 2 eggs each, one nest with one young (which we banded) and two nests with broken eggs. The other colony at 33rd Street and Philadelphia Avenue was composed of 4 nests with 2 eggs each and one nest with one egg.

The nesting site was an area that had been filled by a dredge for a housing development. When the colonies were revisited two weeks later only one nest was found. The numerous bulldozer and dog tracks that were found told the reason. The fate of Least Terns in coastal Maryland seems dubious. The feeble colony of 12 pairs was the only one found this year, although a few individuals of this species were seen near sandy portions of Snug Harbor and South Point.

The small sandy island under the north side of U.S. 50 bridge at Ocean City has the largest population of Common Terns and Black Skimmers of any island visited. We banded 404 young Common Terns and 100 young Black Skimmers. If we divide by the normal maximum number of eggs in a clutch (3 for Common Tern and 4 for Black Skimmer) we get an estimate of the minimum of nesting pairs as 135 Common Terns and 25 Black Skimmers. However, we believe an estimate of 175 pairs of Common Terns and 40 pairs of Black Skimmers to be more accurate.

Table 1. 1960 banding returns, island at US 50 bridge, Ocean City

<u>Species</u>	<u>Band No.</u>	<u>Date Banded</u>	<u>Where Banded</u>	<u>Age</u>
Common Tern	50-325824	7/21/51	island off South Point	10 yr.
Common Tern	503-92167	6/27/59	island at US 50 bridge	1 yr.
Black Skimmer	44-423268	7/18/49	island at US 50 bridge	11 yr.
Black Skimmer	44-423434	7/12/51	island off South Point	9 yr.
Black Skimmer	514-97657	6/27/57	island at US 50 bridge	3 yr.

Some mist netting of adult birds was done on this island at night,

resulting in the capture of 45 Common Terns and 22 Black Skimmers. Two (4%) of the Common Terns and three (14%) of the Black Skimmers were previously banded (see Table 1). Also captured were six Sanderlings, a Semipalmated Sandpiper, a Semipalmated Plover, and a Seaside Sparrow.

On June 18, there were two Black Skimmer nests with newly hatched young. This ties the earliest State record for nestlings.

Proceeding south in Sinepuxent Bay we next came to a group of small islands off Snug Harbor. The northern island has no vegetation and no breeding birds, though there were a number of shorebirds there in June. In contrast, the island east of Buoy #11 is very interesting. It is mostly open grass bounded on the south and west by dense brush. Common Terns and Willets nest in the open grass areas. One hundred and sixteen young terns were banded from about 60 nests. Three Willet nests were found on July 3, two with 4 eggs and one with 3 eggs. In the brushy area about 20 pairs of Boat-tailed Grackles were nesting. Thirty-seven young were banded. Also in the brushy area was one Green Heron nest. About ten pairs of Black Skimmers nested between the brush and the high water line.

There are two other islands in this group. One, a low salt marsh island east of Buoy #12, is populated by 20 pairs of Common Terns, eight pairs of Black Skimmers and one Seaside Sparrow. The other island is a quarter of a mile east of Buoy #13. It is a low salt marsh island on which our only young Willet was banded. No other nesting birds were seen.

Two other very unusual islands were those by Buoys #20 and #21. They are both overgrown with dense shrubs about eight to ten feet in height. The northern one is completely overgrown, the other has some marsh. The principal species on these two islands is the Green Heron: 44 young on the northern island and 52 young on the southern island. One of the most interesting phenomena observed was that of the Boat-tailed Grackles on these islands, which are about a third of a mile apart. On June 18, on the northern island, only three young in one nest were banded. All other grackles had eggs. In contrast, 18 young were banded on the south island. Two weeks later, on July 3, 18 young were banded on the north island and none on the south island. Why should two colonies so close together have more than two weeks difference in their breeding cycles? One explanation might be that the southern colony was established first. As more individuals arrived it reached capacity (in about two weeks) and then overflowed to the north island. Other species on the south island were: American Oyster-catcher (two young banded), Redwinged Blackbird (three nests), Clapper Rail, and Song and Sharp-tailed Sparrow.

The most extraordinary islands are the three off South Point. The north island, which nine years ago supported 200 pairs of Common Terns, now has none. Its main inhabitants are Laughing Gulls, at least 80 pairs, although only 23 young were banded. These chicks are so well camouflaged they were very hard to find. We felt there were many more

than we were able to locate. There were also three pairs of Herring Gulls, which raised nine young, all of which we banded. Also nesting here were two pairs of Black Ducks and an Oyster-catcher (one young banded). But this is child's play compared to the middle island. By far the largest of the three, it is more than half covered with brush. The rest is about equally divided between dry grass, cane and marshy areas. Because of the dense cover and the large size of the island, it is difficult to capture many young of species that nest on the ground. They can travel through the brush much better than we can. These species are Herring Gull, two pairs (one young banded), Laughing Gull, 50 pairs (five young banded), Willet, one pair. One Black Duck flushed out of tall grass, but the nest was not found.

The real highlight of this island, and perhaps of all the islands, is the huge (by Maryland standards) heronry. Its main tenants are 40 pairs of Little Blue Herons (105 young banded), 35 pairs of Snowy Egrets (93 young banded) and 25 pairs of Louisiana Herons (72 young banded). Mixed through the colony were nine pairs of Glossy Ibis (23 young banded) and most surprising of all, nine pairs of Cattle Egrets (25 young banded). There was also one Common Egret nest from which two young were banded. In one corner of the colony are five Black-crowned Night Heron nests. Three more were found in another part of the island. A total of 21 young night herons were banded. Green Herons were sprinkled throughout the island - at least 25 pairs (24 young banded). There were also seven nestling Boat-tailed Grackles banded.

The south island of this group, while smaller in size than the middle one, actually has more pairs of birds. This is because Maryland's only colony of Royal Terns is located here. We estimated 125 pairs of Royal Terns, but only eleven young were reared. This was because of the destruction of the nests and young by the spring tide on the night of June 11. More about this later.

Also nesting on this island were 15 pairs of Laughing Gulls, which suffered the same fate as the Royal Terns and succeeded in raising only two young. There were three pairs of Herring Gulls; seven young were banded. The heronry is completely different in composition from that on the middle island. The dominant species was the Snowy Egret, of which there were about 75 pairs (208 young banded). There were about 15 pairs of Common Egrets (45 young banded). Except for the one pair on the middle island, this was the only colony of Common Egrets. There were also eight pairs of Louisiana Herons (22 young banded) and one pair of Glossy Ibis (4 young banded).

The last island on our itinerary was Robins Marsh in Chincoteague Bay. Nesting here were an estimated 100 pairs of Laughing Gulls (85 chicks banded) and 160 pairs of Forster's Terns. About 120 of the nests were in good condition, but the eggs had not hatched yet. The remaining 40 nests had been destroyed by the high water. Also a Clapper Rail nest was found with one young and 9 eggs on June 18. Several Seaside and Sharp-tailed Sparrows were seen.

Five Osprey nests were inspected. One contained three very large young, another two young that were hatching, and three nests were empty.

The north end of Assateague Island also was visited. No nests were found, although two pairs of Piping Plover were seen. The only Gull-billed Tern that we saw during the summer was seen here. The Black Skimmers that do not have nest-sitting jobs come here to sit in the sand.

The Least Terns, as already stated, are not doing well. The birds on the islands off Snug Harbor are not faring much better. The channel is adjacent to these islands. The motor boats using the channel are continually scaring up the birds. Also numerous pony tracks were found. The island under the Ocean City bridge is the closest one to civilization, but the skimmers and terns have adjusted to its influence. All the other islands are fairly remote and safe, although the Forster's Terns on Robins Marsh appeared to have had their eggs robbed.

The eight nesting pairs of Herring Gulls represent a new high for coastal Maryland. The first evidence of their nesting here was the three nests found in 1958.

None of these islands had any nesting heron species on them except Green Herons prior to the summer of 1958. That year about 20 pairs of Snowy Egrets, two pairs of Louisiana Herons and one pair of Common Egrets nested on the island off South Point. With this start the heronry has grown in three years to approximately 225 pairs of seven species. All herons known to nest in Maryland were found except for the Great Blue Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron and the two species of bitterns. The best discovery was that of the second colony of Cattle Egrets in Maryland. The first Cattle Egret nests were found at Mill's Island heronry in 1958. In this new colony nine nests were found, from which 25 young were banded. At this rate the Cattle Egret will soon become a common species here.

The Royal Tern colony raised only 11 young because of the high spring tide which inundated most of the colony. This high tide also washed out a few Common Tern, Black Skimmer and Laughing Gull nests on other islands. It also destroyed about 40 Forster's Tern nests on Robins Marsh. On July 4, we visited Adams Island at the extreme southern tip of Cape Charles, Virginia, where there is a large colony of Royal Terns. We were disappointed to find the entire colony destroyed, apparently from wave action during a high tide. The 400 pairs of terns seemed to be making no attempt to reneest on July 4.

These trips were very interesting and, if followed up in years to come, should yield some very profitable information on these coastal species.

8-A Ridge Road, Greenbelt, Md.

812 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

FIRST MARYLAND RECORD OF THE BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK

Rodney S. Jones

Early in January, 1961, a "different" bird was noticed feeding on the ground in an area cleared of snow at my home in Pikesville, Baltimore County. A bit of research indicated that the stranger was a male Black-headed Grosbeak (Pheucticus melanocephalus) in full adult plumage.



Peterson describes this bird as "unmistakable" so I felt safe in announcing my find. This grosbeak has been quite cooperative and about a dozen people have verified my identification. The bird has been coming to my feeding station daily, and since the 15th of March has been arriving as early as 7 a.m. and making frequent visits until 4 in the afternoon.

Photo by Carl Lubbert

The Black-headed Grosbeak is a western bird, breeding as far east as Kansas and Nebraska. Normally it winters in Mexico. Thanks to photographic substantiation by Mr. Carl Lubbert, the Black-headed Grosbeak can be added to the Maryland list on the basis of this first observation for the State. It is interesting that single Black-headed Grosbeaks also appeared this winter in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Raven 32: 3-4; Audubon Field Notes 15 (3)).

207 Oak Avenue, Pikesville 8

1960 COUNTY BIRD LISTS

John Seddon Weske

Observers in Maryland reported a total of 297 species of birds in 1960, the highest in the seven years that the County Lists have been compiled. This figure exceeds the previous record of 290 in 1955 and last year's total of 288.

County-by-county coverage was improved over last year, with fifteen counties increasing their species totals and eight decreasing. The counties of the Coastal Plain, generally speaking, showed an advance while those in the central and western portions of the state averaged lower. Worcester County once again recorded the highest number of species (255), while four other counties--one more than a year ago--exceeded (200). These were Talbot and Dorchester (both 224), Prince Georges (212), and Anne Arundel (206). Approaching the "charmed circle" was St. Marys with 195, representing a remarkable rise of 68 species over 1959. On the other hand, there were three counties below the 100-mark, one more than last year.

Three species appear in the lists for the first time. Observers enjoyed close looks at a Razorbill in Worcester County. The other species, a state record, was a hurricane-tossed Bridled Tern in Wicomico Co.

The hybrid Brewater's Warbler was recorded in Frederick and Prince Georges Counties in 1960, but the Lawrence's was not seen.

During the year, Common Redpolls were reported from ten counties, and there was a minor Snowy Owl invasion. As long as there is no consistent coverage of all counties in the State, it is impossible to draw conclusions about changes in avian distribution by comparing the lists from year to year. Each year Catbirds and Juncos go unreported in some counties. Some changes are of interest for curiosity's sake, however. Species recorded in at least five more counties in 1960 than in 1959 included Red-tailed Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Black Tern, and Savannah Sparrow. Those noted in at least five fewer counties were Green-winged Teal, Oldsquaw, Ruddy Duck, Great Horned Owl, and Connecticut Warbler.

The number of species reported in each county is given below:

Garrett	97	Montgomery	187	Queen Annes	133
Allegany	128	Prince Georges	212	Caroline	179
Washington	129	Anne Arundel	206	Talbot	224
Frederick	167	Calvert	150	Dorchester	224
Carroll	62	Charles	107	Wicomico	152
Baltimore	181	St. Marys	195	Somerset	121
Harford	110	Cecil	67	Worcester	255
Howard	139	Kent	154		

I would like to thank the more than eighty observers who initialed the checklist or submitted reports, and particularly those who visited less well-covered counties or who compiled reports for their county from a number of observers. Listed following are a few of the most active contributors in each county: Garrett--Pan Minke, William M. Leeson; Allegany--William M. Leeson; Washington--Alice Mallonee, Sterling W. Edwards; Frederick--Sterling W. Edwards, John W. Richards, Hazel White; Carroll--Jean Worthley; Baltimore--C. Douglas Hackman, Hank Kaestner, Betsy Schaffer; Harford--C. Douglas Hackman, Sue Wilding; Howard--David Bridge, Chandler S. Robbins, Rosamond Munro; Montgomery--Helen Fessenden, Seth H. Low, J. S. Weske; Prince Georges--Jackson M. Abbot, David Bridge, Chandler S. Robbins; Anne Arundel--Vera Henderson, Prof. & Mrs. David G. Howard, Hal Wierenga; Calvert--John H. Fales, Helen Fessenden, K. Friel Sanders, Elizabeth Slater; Charles--Edwin T. McKnight, Leonard Teuber; St. Marys--James Banagan, Vernon Kleen; Cecil--C. Douglas Hackman; Kent--Dorothy A. Mendinhall, Clark G. Webster; Queen Anne--Terry Moore; Caroline--Jerry & Roberta Fletcher, Carol Scudder; Talbot--Richard Kleen, Erana K. Lubbert; Dorchester--Harry Armistead, Samuel H. Dyke, John W. Terborgh; Wicomico & Somerset--Samuel H. Dyke; Worcester--Gladys H. Cole, Samuel H. Dyke, Chandler S. Robbins. (A list of 124 species received from Vernon Rossman too late for inclusion raised the Cecil total to 142, and the total species reported from all counties to 39.)

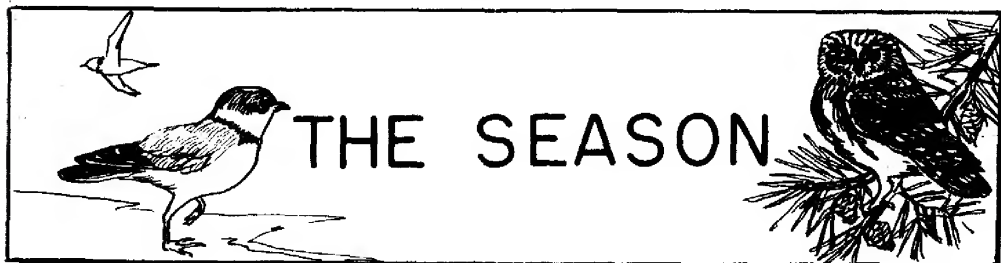
Oakwood, Sandy Spring

	G a r l s	A l a r s	W e s t	F l o r i d	C l a r k	B l a c k	H e r o n	M o r n i n	P a r u l	A n n u l	C h a t e e n	S c o t e r	Q u a l r	C a a l r	D o o l r	W e s t e r n	S c o t e r	Total
Common Loon	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13
Red-throated Loon									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4
Horned Grebe						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16
Western Grebe						x			x									2
Pied-billed Grebe	x					x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16
Leach's Petrel									x	x	x							1
Gannet											x						x	2
Double-crested Cormorant									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10
Great Blue Heron		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20
Green Heron	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
Little Blue Heron									x		x		x	x	x	x	x	9
Cattle Egret															x		x	2
Common Egret						x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16
Snowy Egret									x						x	x	x	8
Louisiana Heron											x				x		x	3
Black-crowned Night Heron	x								x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	11
Yellow-crowned Night Heron																	x	1
Least Bittern									x						x			2
American Bittern						x			x	x	x			x	x			8
Glossy Ibis									x								x	2
Mute Swan														x				1
Whistling Swan			x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			14
Canada Goose			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
Brant						x					x							5
Snow Goose									x	x	x		x	x	x			7
Blue Goose									x	x	x		x	x	x			5
Mallard	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20
Black Duck		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20
Gadwall									x	x				x	x			6
Pintail						x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14
Common Teal															x			1
Green-winged Teal						x			x	x		x		x	x	x	x	9
Blue-winged Teal				x	x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	14
European Widgeon									x						x			2
American Widgeon						x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16
Shoveler									x		x	x	x	x	x			6
Wood Duck	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
Redhead						x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			13
Ring-necked Duck						x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			12
Canvasback						x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17
Greater Scaup		x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x			11
Lesser Scaup		x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15
Common Goldeneye		x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15
Bufflehead		x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			15
Oldsquaw									x	x		x			x	x		8
Harlequin Duck															x			1
Common Eider																x		1
King Eider																x		1
White-winged Scoter									x	x	x		x	x	x			8
Surf Scoter											x			x	x	x		5
Common Scoter									x	x	x		x	x	x			7
Ruddy Duck									x	x	x	x		x	x	x		11
Hooded Merganser				x		x		x	x	x	x			x	x			11
Common Merganser		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			15
Red-breasted Merganser		x				x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			10
Turkey Vulture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23
Black Vulture			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			16
Goshawk									x									1
Sharp-shinned Hawk		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	17
Cooper's Hawk	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	16
Red-tailed Hawk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	22
Red-shouldered Hawk						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18
Broad-winged Hawk	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	17
Rough-legged Hawk									x	x	x		x	x	x			9
Golden Eagle			x												x			3
Bald Eagle	x					x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	15
Marsh Hawk						x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18
Osprey		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12
Peregrine Falcon									x	x								3
Pigeon Hawk									x						x	x		5
Sparrow Hawk	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	22
Ruffed Grouse	x	x	x	x					x									5
Bobwhite	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23
Ring-necked Pheasant		x				x			x	x			x	x	x			8

	G	A	F	C	B	H	H	M	P	A	C	C	S	C	K	Q	C	T	D	W	S	W	Total
	a	l	a	l	a	a	o	o	r	n	a	h	t	e	n	u	a	a	o	i	o		
	r	s	e	l	l	r	w	n	i	n	l	a	m	c	n	e	r	r	r	c	m	r	
Turkey	x							x															4
King Rail																	x	x	x				3
Clapper Rail													x					x	x		x	x	5
Virginia Rail									x	x								x	x				5
Sora										x			x						x				3
Yellow Rail																			x				1
Black Rail																			x				1
Common Gallinule																			x				1
American Coot	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	16
American Oystercatcher													x										1
Piping Plover																							2
Semipalmated Plover																		x	x				3
Killdeer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23
American Golden Plover																							1
Black-bellied Plover											x		x				x	x	x				6
Ruddy Turnstone											x							x	x				4
American Woodcock	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	18
Common Snipe		x	x					x	x	x		x	x				x	x	x	x			13
Whimbrel																			x				2
Upland Plover						x							x										3
Spotted Sandpiper	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	20
Solitary Sandpiper			x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x				11
Willet											x								x				4
Greater Yellowlegs			x						x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15
Lesser Yellowlegs									x	x						x	x	x	x				9
Knot																							1
Purple Sandpiper																							1
Pectoral Sandpiper											x						x	x	x				5
White-rumped Sandpiper																		x					2
Least Sandpiper											x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	10
Dunlin											x						x	x	x				6
Short-billed Dowitcher																		x	x				3
Stilt Sandpiper																			x				1
Semipalmated Sandpiper				x							x	x					x	x	x		x	x	8
Western Sandpiper																		x	x				3
Buff-breasted Sandpiper													x										2
Martin's Godwit																							1
Sanderling											x						x		x		x	x	7
Red Phalarope																							1
Northern Phalarope											x												1
Glaucous Gull																							1
Island Gull																							1
Great Black-backed Gull							x				x	x	x				x		x	x			11
Herring Gull	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
Ring-billed Gull				x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
Laughing Gull											x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	14
Bonaparte's Gull											x	x					x		x	x			8
Black-legged Kittiwake																							1
Gull-billed Tern																							1
Forster's Tern											x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	10
Common Tern							x	x			x						x	x		x	x	x	10
Sooty Tern																							1
Bridled Tern																							1
Least Tern							x	x				x					x	x	x	x	x	x	10
Royal Tern												x					x	x	x	x			7
Caspian Tern											x	x	x					x	x				2
Black Tern											x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	6
Black Skimmer																		x					2
Razorbill																							1
Dovekie																							1
Mourning Dove	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	22
Black-billed Cuckoo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	17
Barn Owl																							8
Screech Owl																							18
Great Horned Owl																							13
Barred Owl	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	18
Long-eared Owl																							2
Snowy Owl																							3
Short-eared Owl																							3
Saw-whet Owl																							3
Chuck-will's-widow																							7
Whip-poor-will	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	18
Common Nighthawk							x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	16

[illegible]

	G	A	W	F	C	B	H	H	M	P	A	C	C	S	S	K	Q	C	T	D	W	S	W	Total
	a	l	a	r	l	a	a	o	n	r	n	a	h	t	e	n	u	a	a	l	i	o	o	
	r	l	e	e	l	l	r	w	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Orange-crowned Warbler																								3
Nashville Warbler	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x							13
Parula Warbler	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		19
Yellow Warbler	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		18
Magnolia Warbler	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		17
Cape May Warbler									x	x	x	x					x	x	x					11
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		17
Myrtle Warbler	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		21
Black-thr. Green Warbler	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x				x	x	x			15
Cerulean Warbler									x	x	x	x												8
Blackburnian Warbler	x	x	x						x	x	x	x						x	x	x				13
Yellow-throated Warbler									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		12
Chestnut-sided Warbler	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x							x	x				13
Bay-breasted Warbler									x	x	x	x							x	x	x	x		9
Blackpoll Warbler									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		16
Pine Warbler									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		13
Prairie Warbler	x								x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		19
Palm Warbler									x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x				11
Ovenbird	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		21
Northern Waterthrush	x								x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	x	x		15
Louisiana Waterthrush	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		19
Kentucky Warbler									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		19
Connecticut Warbler																								2
Mourning Warbler																								4
Yellowthroat	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		22
Yellow-breasted Chat	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		21
Hooded Warbler	x								x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		16
Wilson's Warbler									x	x	x	x												8
Canada Warbler	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x					x		x	x				14
American Redstart	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		20
House Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Bobolink	x								x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		17
Eastern Meadowlark	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Redwinged Blackbird	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Orchard Oriole									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		19
Baltimore Oriole	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		21
Rusty Blackbird										x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		10
Brewer's Blackbird									x															2
Boat-tailed Grackle																								4
Common Grackle	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Brown-headed Cowbird	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Scarlet Tanager	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		22
Summer Tanager									x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	x	x		15
Cardinal	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x						x	x	x				16
Blue Grosbeak									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x				13
Indigo Bunting	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		22
Dickcissel	x								x															5
Evening Grosbeak									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x					16
Purple Finch	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		17
Common Redpoll									x	x	x	x			x									10
Pine Siskin									x	x	x	x												10
American Goldfinch	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Red Crossbill																								1
Rufous-sided Towhee	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		22
Ipswich Sparrow																								1
Savannah Sparrow									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		18
Grasshopper Sparrow									x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		20
Henslow's Sparrow																	x	x			x	x		8
Sharp-tailed Sparrow																								2
Seaside Sparrow																								2
Vesper Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x				15
Slate-colored Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		21
Tree Sparrow									x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x				13
Chipping Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		22
Field Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
White-crowned Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x				13
Harris' Sparrow																								1
White-throated Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		22
Fox Sparrow									x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	x	x		15
Lincoln's Sparrow																								4
Swamp Sparrow	x								x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		17
Song Sparrow	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x		23
Lapland Longspur																								2
Snow Bunting	x																							6



OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1960

Chandler S. Robbins

After trickling along at a snail's pace during the month of September, the migration responded in spectacular fashion to weather stimuli during the opening days of October. A fascinating parade of winged transients met the eyes of waiting observers at daybreak on Saturday, Oct. 1; and during the next few days most insectivorous species departed and were replaced by grain-eating birds.

The sudden rush of migrants was instigated by an abrupt change in atmospheric circulation. As mentioned in the report for the preceding season (Maryland Birdlife 16: 92), no cold front reached Maryland's coast during the last 3½ weeks of September. So when a good vigorous cold front swept across New England and the Middle Atlantic States during the afternoon and evening of Sept. 30, belated migrants by the hundreds of thousands took wing and headed for their winter homes. Banders manning the Operation Recovery station north of Ocean City on Oct. 1 encountered the greatest concentration of transients in their experience, as northwesterly winds following the frontal passage caused hordes of birds to drift eastward to the coast. On that one day they banded 431 birds of 50 species, or more birds than they had banded during the entire preceding week with the same number of nets in operation. Lowering temperatures and light northerly winds provided the stimulus for continued heavy migration during the following night, and 330 birds of 39 species were banded at the Ocean City station on Oct. 2. A comparison of the Ocean City banding totals for the 15 most common species during the 3-day period Sept. 30 through Oct. 2 shows dramatically the sharp increase in birds on Oct. 1, and the continued rise in White-throated Sparrows on Oct. 2 together with the abrupt drop in thrushes, Red-eyed Vireos and the less hardy warblers on Oct. 2.

Additional cold fronts penetrated the State on Oct. 2-3, 6, 12, 18, 20, and 23-24, but the effects of these are poorly documented because the Ocean City banding station was closed for the season on Oct. 3, and the subsequent frontal passages took place during midweek.

Routine migration was experienced in November; and winter set in with a vengeance on Dec. 12 with the first big snowfall of a memorable winter season.

Table 1. Birds banded at Ocean City, Sept. 30 through Oct. 2, 1960

<u>Species</u>	<u>Sept. 30</u>	<u>Oct. 1</u>	<u>Oct. 2</u>
Yellow-shafted Flicker	1	22	8
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	17	14
Brown Creeper	1	12	17
Catbird	2	15	31
Brown Thrasher	2	12	12
Swainson's Thrush	0	31	10
Gray-cheeked Thrush	0	17	5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	14	1
Red-eyed Vireo	8	42	4
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1	32	9
Myrtle Warbler	0	6	16
Blackpoll Warbler	6	21	12
American Redstart	3	13	8
Slate-colored Junco	0	17	16
White-throated Sparrow	0	50	98
Total species	18	50	39
Total individuals	40	431	330

Migration table. Table 2 gives a summary of fall departure dates for 1960, listed by counties or pairs of counties arranged geographically from northwestern to southeastern Maryland. As in previous migration tables, a zero indicates that the species was not reported during the fall migration season from the county in question; a dash signifies that the species was observed but not on a significant departure date. The following members supplied the majority of the dates for their respective counties: Western Maryland (Allegany and Washington Counties)--Pan Minke and Alice Mallonee; Baltimore City and County--Douglas Hackman, Betsy Schaffer and Hank Kaestner; Northeastern Maryland (Harford and Cecil Counties)--Vernon C. Rossman, Chandler and Eleanor Robbins, Betsy Schaffer; Montgomery--John H. Fales, Seth H. Low, Lucille V. Smith and John S. Weske; Prince Georges--David Bridge, Ronald Feller, John Fales, Melvin and Vernon Kleen; Anne Arundel--Vera Henderson, Elise Tappan, Elizabeth Slater, Friel Sanders, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard; Southern Maryland (Calvert and St. Marys Counties)--Vernon Kleen, John Fales, Friel Sanders and Elizabeth Slater; Kent--Dorothy Mendinhall; Caroline--Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Fletcher, Carol Scudder; Worcester--Gladys H. Cole, Samuel H. Dyke, Dorothy Mendinhall and Chandler S. Robbins.

For the convenience of those who wish to keep their copies of Birds of Maryland up-to-date, counts or dates that supersede those published in the book or in subsequent issues of Maryland Birdlife are underscored.

Loons. On Nov. 28 Sam Dyke witnessed a spectacular flight of Red-throated Loons at Ocean City; his estimated total of 1,000 birds was more than ten times the highest previous fall tally, recorded on Nov. 24, 1946. On Nov. 14 at Gibson Island Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Tappan saw a Common Loon in full breeding plumage--a rare sight for that season of the year.

Table 2. Fall Departure Dates, 1960

	West	Balt	N.E.	Mont	Pr G	Anne	SoMd	Kent	Caro	Worc
Green Heron	9/10	9/26	--	--	9/25	10/ 2	10/ 9	--	9/21	10/ 1
Whistling Swan	0	11/12	0	0	0	11/24	--	--	11/11	11/12
Canada Goose	--	10/21	10/29	10/26	10/16	10/30	10/ 8	--	10/ 1	--
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	10/ 4	--	9/10	9/22	10/ 1	9/14	9/22	9/24	10/17	10/ 1
Black-billed Cuckoo	--	0	0	0	9/23	9/24	0	9/27	0	10/ 1
Common Nighthawk	10/ 1	--	0	10/ 7	9/17	9/13	10/16	--	9/19	--
Chimney Swift	10/ 5	10/16	0	10/ 9	10/24	--	9/24	0	10/ 9	--
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	9/16	9/27	9/25	--	9/18	--	9/ 6	--	9/13	9/11
Eastern Kingbird	--	9/ 1	9/ 5	--	9/ 8	--	9/27	--	9/ 9	9/19
Gr. Crested Flycatcher	8/22	--	8/28	--	9/10	--	9/10	--	9/24	9/22
Eastern Phoebe	10/ 1	10/29	9/25	10/27	11/12	--	--	11/ 1	--	10/ 1
Eastern Wood Pewee	10/ 1	--	9/11	9/22	9/24	9/27	9/18	--	10/ 6	10/ 2
Tree Swallow	--	10/ 2	9/10	--	--	9/18	11/ 3	9/14	11/ 4	10/ 1
Barn Swallow	9/10	--	9/10	--	8/18	9/14	9/12	--	9/19	9/13
House Wren	10/ 1	10/10	9/10	9/23	10/ 8	9/18	--	10/ 8	--	10/ 2
Catbird	10/19	10/10	10/14	10/16	10/ 9	10/12	10/ 9	10/14	--	10/ 3
Brown Thrasher	10/ 1	10/ 5	9/ 5	9/19	10/ 8	10/15	10/ 5	10/10	--	10/ 3
Wood Thrush	10/ 1	10/ 7	9/10	--	10/ 8	10/10	9/22	10/ 9	9/15	10/ 8
Hermit Thrush	0	10/29	10/29	--	11/17	--	10/27	10/30	10/17	10/ 2
Swainson's Thrush	0	10/23	9/25	10/ 7	10/17	10/10	--	10/29	--	10/ 2
Gray-cheeked Thrush	0	9/29	0	10/16	9/25	10/ 6	0	10/17	10/ 2	10/ 3
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	10/22	11/ 6	10/29	10/29	11/ 9	11/ 5	10/ 7	11/ 7	10/ 8	10/ 2
White-eyed Vireo	0	0	0	0	9/20	10/ 9	--	--	9/15	10/ 1
Red-eyed Vireo	--	10/30	9/18	--	10/ 8	9/14	10/ 5	10/ 5	--	10/ 2
Black-&white Warbler	9/10	9/19	9/11	--	10/ 1	9/27	9/27	9/27	10/17	10/ 2
Nashville Warbler	0	--	0	0	10/ 8	0	9/15	10/11	0	10/ 2
Magnolia Warbler	0	9/17	0	10/ 2	9/25	10/11	--	9/23	0	10/ 2
Cape May Warbler	0	0	0	9/27	10/17	10/17	0	10/ 9	10/17	10/ 1
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	--	10/ 9	9/25	10/16	10/ 7	10/ 1	--	10/18	0	10/ 3
Myrtle Warbler	--	11/ 6	10/29	10/17	11/ 9	11/19	10/30	11/21	10/22	10/ 2
Black-thrGreen Warbler	--	9/19	0	10/ 2	10/ 7	0	10/ 1	9/22	0	10/ 1
Black-poll Warbler	0	--	10/14	10/ 2	10/ 7	10/17	9/25	10/13	10/16	10/ 3
Ovenbird	9/10	--	9/24	--	9/25	--	--	10/ 5	9/28	10/ 3
Northern Waterthrush	0	0	9/25	0	9/24	0	9/11	9/25	--	10/ 2
Yellowthroat	--	10/ 9	10/ 9	--	10/16	10/12	10/ 1	10/18	9/28	10/ 2
Yellow-breasted Chat	10/ 1	9/ 3	8/14	--	9/ 6	10/15	8/23	10/19	9/11	10/ 3
Canada Warbler	9/ 6	--	--	8/25	9/16	0	0	10/17	0	9/29
American Redstart	--	9/17	--	--	10/ 1	10/ 7	9/ 7	9/25	9/21	10/ 3
Bobolink	0	--	--	--	9/20	9/20	9/24	9/14	10/ 4	10/ 2
Scarlet Tanager	--	10/13	9/11	--	10/ 2	10/ 7	9/29	10/19	10/ 2	10/ 2
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	--	10/ 3	0	10/ 2	9/22	0	10/ 1	0	--	10/ 2
Blue Grosbeak	0	0	0	0	--	0	9/ 8	9/23	10/17	9/29
Indigo Bunting	10/12	10/ 2	--	10/19	10/ 1	--	9/16	9/28	10/16	10/ 3
Rufous-sided Towhee	11/15	10/29	10/29	10/ 7	10/30	11/12	--	--	--	10/ 3
White-crowned Sparrow	11/13	10/22	0	11/ 7	0	10/24	0	--	10/27	0
Chipping Sparrow	--	--	10/27	10/ 7	10/ 7	10/25	11/ 1	11/ 8	--	--
Fox Sparrow	--	11/19	--	--	11/29	12/12	--	11/22	--	--

Waterfowl. Observers in all sections of the State noted a heavy influx of Canada Geese on Oct. 1 on the heels of the energetic cold front that drifted across the State during the last evening of September. In addition to a small flock of Canada Geese, Douglas Hackman spotted a flock of 32 Brant migrating over White Marsh on Oct. 1. Brant seldom are seen migrating over the Maryland Piedmont, but they have been recorded in spring over Monkton in northern Baltimore County by Stephen Simon. Observers in Baltimore, Harford and Cecil Counties should keep their eyes peeled for these small geese, which fly in irregular lines rather than in neat V's. Hank Kaestner reported 5 Snow Geese and 2 Blue Geese at Remington Farms near Chestertown on the Oct. 9 Baltimore Chapter trip; thus new fall arrival dates were established for three species of geese within nine days. Mr. Kaestner's sighting of a lone Canvasback in a migrating flock of Canada Geese over Cylburn on Oct. 8 is of special interest to the many bird watchers who frequent this Baltimore City Park. The Gibson Island European Widgeon arrived on Oct. 31, nearly a month ahead of the previous local record (Mesdames Henderson and Tappan); the American Widgeon was the commonest duck at Gibson Island during the fall (except for the semi-tame population of permanent resident Mallards). Two eiders appeared at Ocean City inlet; by good fortune one of these was a King Eider (female?) and the other a Common Eider (immature male). The King was first seen on Dec. 29, the Common on Nov. 28 (Dyke).

Hawks. We rely heavily upon Douglas Hackman for an appraisal of hawk migration along the Fall Line. Mr. Hackman's research is worthy of separate publication, so will not be discussed in detail here. Although his Osprey, Marsh Hawk and Sparrow Hawk counts for the fall of 1960 compare favorably with similar counts in 1952 (Maryland Birdlife 10: 19-26), his 1960 records show a conspicuous decline in Sharp-shinned and Red-shouldered Hawks. He saw only 1 Bald Eagle in 1960 as compared with 21 in the same three months (September, October and November) in 1952. On Oct. 14 John Richards saw a Golden Eagle over his Emmitsburg home; on Dec. 31 Clark Webster saw another on the Kent County Christmas Count.

Shorebirds. The following late reports for an inland location came from Ridgely in Caroline County (Marvin Hewitt): Lesser Yellowlegs, Nov. 1; Pectoral Sandpiper, Nov. 19; Least Sandpiper, Nov. 11; and Dunlin, Nov. 11-19 (first fall record for the county).

Gulls and Terns. An unprecedented concentration of 2,000 Bonaparte's Gulls was estimated on Nov. 13 in the Ocean City area by Samuel H. Dyke; the highest previous count for our State was 332 in the same area on the Dec. 27, 1953 Christmas Count. The third winter record of the Common Tern in Maryland was reported from Ocean City on Dec. 28 by Mr. Dyke.

Owls, Goatsuckers. By operating mist nets at night, Mrs. Edward Mendinshall banded 4 Saw-whet Owls between Oct. 27 and Nov. 22 at her home on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake near Tolchester. Nighthawks normally leave Maryland by Oct. 5, but this year there were three later reports: Oct. 7 near Darnestown (Lucille V. Smith), Oct. 8 in Allegany County (Pan Minke), and Oct. 16 at Plum Point in Calvert County (2 birds by John and David Fales, 2 days past the latest State record).

Flycatchers. The second, and latest, October observation of an Olive-sided Flycatcher in Maryland was reported from M.O.S. headquarters at Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center in Baltimore on Oct. 8 by Hank Kaestner. The only other observation of this species this fall was at Ocean City on Sept. 15 (Gladys Cole).

Thrashers, Thrushes. Wintering Brown Thrashers in Piedmont locations were noted as follows: a previously banded bird at Cylburn, Dec. 20-31 (Betsy Schaffer); and another individual at White Marsh, Dec. 30 (Hackman). In 1959, Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes reached their peak at the Ocean City banding station in mid-September; in 1960, however, the peak was on Oct. 1. Final departures also were exceptionally late. Douglas Hackman saw his last Swainson's at White Marsh on Oct. 23, and Mrs. Mendinhall banded 1 on Oct. 26 and 2 on Oct. 29 at "Damsite" near Tolchester. In addition to a late Gray-cheek on Oct. 17, she banded and photographed another on the extraordinary date of Nov. 18. Eastern Bluebirds continue to be unusually scarce. The highest count reported during the fall migration was 31 at White Marsh on Oct. 26 (Hackman).

Vireos. Normally the peak fall movement of Red-eyed Vireos takes place between Aug. 25 and Sept. 25. In 1960, however, the highest one-day banding total at Ocean City was 42 birds on Oct. 1; this was not only the highest total of the season, but it also exceeded all one-day counts of past years. One late straggler was observed at Cylburn on Oct. 30 by Betsy Schaffer.

Warblers. Twenty-two species of warblers were identified in Maryland in October, but 7 of these were not reported after the first weekend of the month. The Black-throated Blue was the commonest warbler at Ocean City on Oct. 1, with 32 individuals banded that day by Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Mendinhall and Robbins; next in abundance that day were the Blackpoll (21), American Redstart (13), Magnolia (9), and Cape May and Yellow-breasted Chat (7 each). The only Orange-crown of the season was banded at Damsite near Tolchester on Oct. 5. Late departure dates of note were Black-and-white Warbler at Denton, Oct. 17 (Roberta Fletcher); Yellow-breasted Chat banded at Damsite on Oct. 19 (Mrs. Mendinhall); Hooded Warbler banded at Ocean City on Oct. 1; Wilson's Warbler banded at Unity on Oct. 2 (Seth H. Low); and Canada Warbler banded at Damsite on Oct. 17 (Mrs. Mendinhall).

Tanagers. A sick female Scarlet Tanager was caught by hand on the late date of Oct. 18 at White Marsh by Douglas Hackman, who believes it may be the same bird he had seen one-eighth of a mile away during the period Oct. 2-12.

Finches and Sparrows. Late Indigo Buntings were identified on Oct. 16 at Concord (Carol Scudder) and Oct. 19 at Darnestown (Lucille V. Smith). Observations subsequent to the publication of Birds of Maryland indicate that the normal period of occurrence for the Blue Grosbeak should be changed to read April 25--May 5 to October 5-15. For the third consecutive year this species was seen after the 20th of October; the two latest reports, both from Caroline County, were at Denton on Oct. 17 (Mrs. Fletcher) and Concord on Oct. 21 (Carol Scudder). Northern finches were

few in number and late in arriving. There were no reports of crossbills, redpolls or Pine Grosbeaks, and only one of Pine Siskins. No Evening Grosbeaks were seen until Nov. 8. (Mrs. Alma Goldberg, Baltimore). Sparrow reports were quite routine except for a record-breaking Vesper Sparrow banded at Damsite on the late date of Nov. 21 (Mrs. Mendinhall), and a Lincoln's Sparrow banded at Denton on Oct. 17--first Caroline County record (Mrs. Fletcher). Two early Snow Buntings at Gibson Island on Oct. 31 (Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Tappan) were harbingers of an unusually good visitation by this species. A flock of 36 at Kennedyville on Nov. 9 is believed to be the first on record for Kent County (Ellsworth Knudson).

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel

SOME EXPERIENCES IN HAND FEEDING

Virginia Marvel

When my husband makes the statement that taming wild birds to feed from the hand takes hours, and hours and hours, he speaks with authority. He is remembering the times that he left for work in the early morning seeing me stand at the living room window with outstretched hand, holding a piece of suet or sunflower seeds. Returning late in the evening he frequently finds me in the same spot. The haphazard cleaning and short-order cooking normal to our home at such times only confirm his opinion that bird watching is a time-consuming hobby.

Such patience, however, has its rewards. For me it all came about as a result of the mid-December storm of 1960, which blanketed our area with eight or nine inches of snow. The soft white flakes began to fall on Sunday morning, December 11. Birds that only a day before had scorned my offerings of food now came to the feeding area in large numbers. Cardinals, Redwinged Blackbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, Blue Jays, Tufted Titmice, Carolina Chickadees, a Purple Finch, a Rufous-sided Towhee, an Eastern Meadow Lark, Slate-colored Juncos, Yellow-shafted Flickers and sparrows all ate together with that anxious tolerance so common to birds in a storm. Starlings did not find the feeder until Monday and by that time the other birds were too self assured to be discouraged by their noisy clamoring.

On Sunday I contented myself with watching and feeding. A thirteen foot expanse of windows, overlooking a narrow strip of woodland, makes an ideal place for bird watching. And the rough stone ledge outside the windows provides a convenient supplementary feeding shelf to the regular feeder just a few feet away. Even in that partially sheltered part of the yard, birds found aerial navigation difficult. A down draft of wind from off the roof seemed to catch them as they came in for a landing. A White-throated Sparrow without tail feathers and another with the end of its tail solidly encased in a chunk of ice seemed to have special difficulty. A female Cardinal with a broken bill stood on the window ledge a foot or so from me and worked valiantly to crack open the sunflower seed she had so laboriously picked up.

On Monday I felt that the birds were sufficiently accustomed to my presence at the window, that I might attempt hand feeding. I fitted a piece of cardboard under the storm window, leaving an opening just large enough for my hand. A slice of soft bread, spread with peanut butter and sprinkled with mixed grain, made up my first offering. Within a matter of seconds a Tufted Titmouse helped itself to a sunflower seed and flew off with it. My first thought was that it just didn't realize what it was doing. But in no time at all the titmouse was back, again and again, until finally I found out that not one but three of them were feeding from my hand. A White-throated Sparrow came for a quick bite as did a blackbird. A chickadee came, but lost its courage when the seed it had chosen seemed too deeply embedded in the peanut butter. A Blue Jay was not so easily discouraged. Grasping the tough crust he tugged in a most determined manner until the morsel came loose.

Mindful lest my presence at the window scare some of the more timid birds, I decided to make my appearances brief. But when I extended my hand again, from time to time during the day, the titmice came freely without hesitation. It seemed that as far as they were concerned I had it made.

On Tuesday morning I was back at my post. As on the previous day the titmice came promptly and repeatedly. A flicker fed up and down the length of the sill but made no attempt to jump up on my hand. A Rusty Blackbird came and ate contentedly of the bread which I was holding. When he had completely satisfied himself from the food in my hand, he hopped off, sat on the window ledge, wiped his bill thoroughly, then dropped down to the ground below.

Thinking that I could not rightly hope for more excitement in one day I was just about to leave the window when it happened! Suddenly and without warning I had a Mourning Dove in my hand. Whether he hopped up from the sill or down from the roof I do not know. It happened so quickly. Although the bread, peanut butter and assorted grain were still there he made no attempt to eat. Instead he slept. He simply sat there, his feet clutching my gloved hand and slept. His eyes opened and closed at intervals but if he was aware of me standing there he gave no notice. Terribly anxious to have him find the food I rotated my hand ever so slightly. He took a few inquisitive pecks at the snap fastener on my glove and went back to his dozing. Although it was bitter cold a bright sun beamed down on the whole area and perhaps he was getting some reflected warmth from the window panes. Perhaps he was just too tired to care. I do not know. After a while he hopped unhurriedly off my hand and on down to the ground below where he did find food and ate with the other birds.

My clock would have me believe that the whole experience lasted about four minutes. I know better. For me, at least, time stood still while that little exhausted wanderer accepted the rest and shelter which I so gladly gave.

SIX-YEAR-OLD SLATE-COLORED JUNCO RETRAPPED AT MONKTON

Stephen W. Simon

On Nov. 25, 1960, my Mother, Mrs. Andrew Simon, retrapped a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) that I had banded at Bluemount Nurseries near Monkton on Oct. 27, 1954. This bird, number 24-03024, had previously returned to my traps on Oct. 24, 1955, Nov. 23, 1956, and Mar. 6, 1957. My Monkton banding summary (Maryland Birdlife 16:2-10) shows that 5.8% of my wintering juncos returned the first winter after banding, and 3.1% the second winter after banding. None were recaptured the third winter after banding, but only 64 wintering juncos had an opportunity to be captured after this interval because I stopped banding at Monkton when I moved to Ohio in 1958. The return of junco number 24-03024 after an interval of a little more than six years is the oldest record of any of the 4,961 birds of 87 species that I banded at Monkton from the spring of 1954 through the summer of 1958.

R. D. 2, Box 264, Ashland, Ohio

TRIP RECORD, MARCH 4, 1961

Susanne Michel

On Saturday March 4, some members of the Junior Audubon Club went on a duck walk led by Doug Hackman.

First, we went to a point on the Gunpowder just where it reaches the bay. We saw a few domestic Canada Geese. Also we spotted a Red-bellied Woodpecker.

The first ducks we saw were a few stray pairs of Mallards. Then in the distance some huge flocks of Ruddy Ducks flew down. We surveyed them and among them was a pair of Canvasbacks, Black Ducks, and one American Widgeon. Here and there away from other ducks were Horned and Pied-billed Grebes. Along the opposite shore we could hear swans, but because of the heavy fog we couldn't see them. Just as we were heading toward the cars, we spotted two Savannah Sparrows.

Our second stop was a hike around the woods behind Doug Hackman's house. We saw a Barred Owl nest and many owl pellets containing bones of small animals.

Our last stop was at a reservoir farther north. The first ducks we saw very clearly were Ring-necked; then some Mallards and Wood Ducks flew over. One lone duck swimming around we identified as a female goldeneye. High in the sky a Sparrow Hawk flew over. All in all, we had a very learned day seeing many birds that we hadn't known before.

6 Lombardy Place, Towson 4.

TELEPHONE WIRES FATAL TO A SNIPE

Marvin W. Hewitt

In September 1960 I took this picture of a Common Snipe (Capella gallinago) that had flown into a bundle of telephone wires at Burrsville, Maryland. Evidently the bird hit the wires with such force that its bill became firmly embedded, preventing escape. The impact of the bird hitting the wires carried it over to the opposite side, causing the bill to break.



Greensboro

BOOK REVIEW

Terres, John K. THE WONDERS I SEE. J.B.Lippincott Co., Phila. & N.Y. \$5

Nature comes to life in your backyard. You realize that under the surface of apparently drab, or at least ordinary happenings, a real drama is occurring. Instead of just a mass of ants wandering over the cement walk there is really a unique organization of a group of insects all intent on a specific task in their really complex lives.

Naturalist John Terres inspires a growing awareness, in The Wonders I See, of the animal, bird, insect and reptile kingdoms. In daily accounts of observations of "nature in action" Mr. Terres transforms the ordinary activities of these animals into informative stories revealing the answers to millions of the tiny mysteries in nature that puzzle many people. In one instance there is offered a solution to the strange disappearance of thousands of song birds during migration. Then the tree toad is presented in a close-up into his usual habits of living. The skunks and squirrels are given a spot-light on their private family lives. And even the microscopic mites and insects have revealing oddities to interest an average scientific mind.

The information accorded by Mr. Terres in The Wonders I See is fact recorded from actual visual study of these many facets of nature in their natural environments. - - Pan Minke.

BILLIE TAYLOR AWARDED HELEN B. MILLER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

Mrs. Gordon Taylor of Frostburg, Md. has been awarded the Helen B. Miller Audubon Nature Camp Scholarship for 1961. She has been on the staff of the Junior Nature Camp at Pleasant Valley for thirteen years. Mrs. Taylor has always been a very active member of the Allegany Chapter. The Scholarship Committee feels she is thoroughly qualified and is confident that she will be a fine representative of M.O.S. at the Audubon Camp of her choice.

NEW MEMBERS

- Ashenden, Miss Barbara J., 2901 N. Calvert St., Balto. 18
 Beall, Miss Bernardine, Clarksburg, Md.
 Beers, Mrs. R. G., 612 Meadowridge, Towson 4, Md. VA.5-6234
 Bilsborough, Miss Barbara, R.D. 2, Box 108 A, Aberdeen, Md.
 Bluel, Mrs. George J., 7 Elmhurst Road, Balto. 10 HO.7-0168
 Clarke, Mrs. Boone, 1818 Greenberry Road, Balto. 9 MO.4-7984
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 Coons, Miss Isabella M., Rt. 5, Box 282, Windsor Mill Rd., Balto. 7
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 Dwyer, Bruce, 1024 E. 36th Street, Balto. 18
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 Wilson, Charles M., 801 Bond Mill Road, Laurel, Md.
 Wright, Miss E. E., R. D. 3, Box 69, Aberdeen, Md.

* * * * *

On April 6, 1961, our Society lost one of its most esteemed members, Dr. George R. Fessenden of 1703 Northern Parkway, Baltimore. Dr. Fessenden was one of the most influential persons in helping our Society acquire an office and the bird trail at Cylburn Park. He will be long remembered by our club for his untiring work and devotion to Cylburn.

CONSERVATION NEWS

Space does not permit a full report. The items mentioned in the December issue are virtually unchanged. Good measures still beg for popular support. For further information on current legislation contact Mrs. J. E. M. Wood, 101 Old Crossing Lane, Annapolis.

SANCTUARY NEWS

Rock Run Sanctuary now has a back porch that the Landlord, Mr. Paul, had built for us. We have finished clearing and marking two bird trails, planted three hundred white pine seedlings, and erected a Purple Martin house. The Sanctuary is being widely used by local chapters, junior groups, and college students.

PLEASE REPORT ALL MARYLAND NESTS

The M. O. S. maintains a file of nesting records of Maryland birds. We wish to have a card for every nest you find and for every record of young birds just out of the nest. Information on subsequent visits to nests is desirable, but not essential; so please submit cards for nests visited once as well as for those studied more intensively.

Dates for submission of material for publication

"Do it now" is the best policy. The earlier your articles, notes, observations, reports, photos and other material are received, the easier it is for the editorial staff to make the best use of them. If convenient, type all material double spaced, 72 strokes to the line.

<u>Material</u>	<u>Send to</u>	<u>Date due</u>
Feature articles	Editor	15th Jan., Apr., July, Oct.
Short articles	Editor	1st Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Notes for Season report	Editor	1st Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Coming Events	Membership Sec'y	10th Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
New Members	Membership Sec'y	10th Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
County lists	Compiler	10th of January
Christmas Bird Counts	Editor	10th of January
State-wide Bird Count	Compiler	Annual Convention
Annual Chapter reports	Editor	Annual Convention
Nest records	Compiler	10th of October

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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to Record and Encourage the Study of Birds in Maryland

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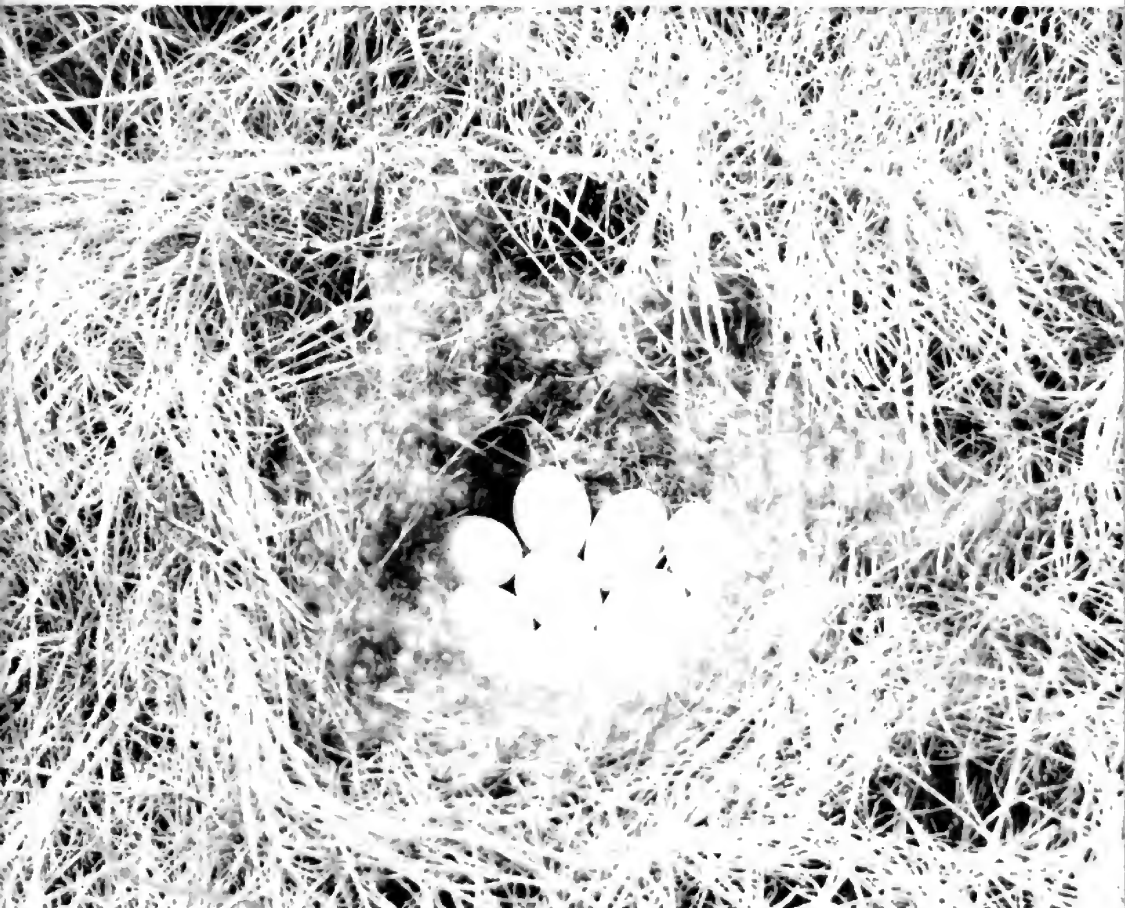
COMING EVENTS

- May 12 - 14 ANNUAL STATEWIDE CONVENTION at Ocean City, Md.
- May 17 BALTIMORE trip to Woodstock, Md. Meet Woodstock Bridge 8 a.m. Leader: Mrs. Carl B. Lubbert.
- May 20 KENT trip to Rock Run Sanctuary. Meet foot of High St. 9 a.m. Bring lunch.
- May 20 BALTIMORE walk at Cylburn. Meet 7 a.m. Bird banding demonstration. Leaders: Misses Ann Taylor and Betsy Schaffer.
- May 25 PATUXENT monthly meeting. Laurel City Hall, 7:45 p.m. "Bird Song" by Chandler S. Robbins.
- May 27 SOLDIERS DELIGHT trip to Soldiers Delight. Meet Sight #1 on Dolfield Road 9 a.m.
- May 27 BALTIMORE walk at Cylburn. Meet 8 a.m. Leader: Mrs. Elmer Worthley.
- May 27 PATUXENT trip to Patuxent Research Center, 5:30-8:30 a.m. Meet 9th and Montgomery Sts., Laurel. Leader: Melvin Kleen.
- June 1 FREDERICK monthly meeting, C. Burr Artz Library, 8 p.m. Dr. Bertram Haines will speak on "Florida Wildlife and Flora"
- June 1 PATUXENT evening trip to Patuxent Research Center. Meet 9th and Montgomery Sts., Laurel, 6:30 p.m. Leader: Brooke Meanley.
- June 2 BALTIMORE monthly meeting. Social get-together at Cylburn. Meet 8 p.m. Cylburn Mansion.
- June 3 KENT evening bird walk and covered dish supper followed by business meeting. Slides of past birdwalks and Ocean City meetings. Meet Damsite, home of Mr. & Mrs. Edward Mendinhall.
- June 3 PATUXENT Junior Audubon Club at "Robbins Nest", Laurel, 8:45 to 11:45 a.m. First of five summer meetings.
- June 3 SOLDIERS DELIGHT trip to Carroll County. Meet 8:30 a.m. Forest Inn parking lot on Westminster Road. Bring lunch.
- June 3 BALTIMORE walk at Cylburn. Meet 7 a.m. Leader: Chas. Buchanan.
- June 9 - 12 STATEWIDE ADULT WEEKEND at Pleasant Valley, Garrett County, Western Maryland, 4-H Center, Route 495. Mail reservations to Mrs. Richard Douglass, 511 Talbot St., Cumberland. Telephone: PA.2-7748. Registration after 6 p.m. Friday.
- June 13- 17 ALLEGANY JUNIOR NATURE AND CONSERVATION CAMP, Pleasant Valley. Clubs wishing to send representatives contact Miss Nan Livingston, 513 Memorial Ave., Cumberland, telephone: PA.4-4905.
- June 16 FREDERICK picnic and walk along tow path at Seneca.
- June 16- 18 BALTIMORE JUNIOR NATURE CAMP at Camp Woodbine, Woodbine, Md. Campers should have completed the 5th grade and should not have entered the 10th grade. Fee: \$11. The three days will be devoted entirely to nature study. Applicants should apply with Mrs. N. K. Schaffer, 8 Beechdale Road, Baltimore 10. Telephone: TU.9-0065.
- June 22 PATUXENT picnic, Scott's Cove, Rocky Gorge Reservoir, 6 p.m.
- July 8 SOLDIERS DELIGHT trip to Angel Bog, Gibson Island. Meet 9 a.m. Painters Mill Road off Reisterstown Road. Bring lunch and swim suit.
- July 23 SOLDIERS DELIGHT trip to Patapsco State Park. Meet 2 p.m. on Merriottsville Road.
- Aug. 5 PATUXENT trip to Sandy Point, 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. Meet 9th and Montgomery Sts., Laurel. Leader: B. C. Getchell.

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.

Cybburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.



Volume 17

JUNE 1961

Number 2

THE MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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Life membership	100.00 (payable in 4 annual installments)
Out-of-state membership	2.00 (MARYLAND BIRDLIFE only)

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HEADINGS: By Irving E. Hampe, Art Editor



MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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Number 2

A DAY TO REMEMBER

Richard L. Kleen

Sunday, May 7, 1961, will be long remembered by Talbot County birders. After a long and unrewarding May Count during the previous day when birds were few and relatively silent, many of us rose with unaccustomed reluctance to meet for a regularly scheduled migration hike. If we had realized what was in store for us, the reluctance would have been transformed into eager anticipation. I have been birding for over two decades and never in those years have I had a more exciting day in the field.

At Wye Mills, the goal of our morning hike, we were surrounded by the constant songs of the Black-throated Blue, the Parula, and the Black-throated Green Warblers. A strange song instituted a twenty minute search which eventually rewarded us with a close study of the hybrid Brewster's Warbler, the first county record and a life bird for all those present. A few minutes later a Tennessee Warbler was heard and then seen, the first Talbot County spring record for this bird, extremely rare east of the Bay during this season. A flock of six Rose-breasted Grosbeaks feeding over our heads was the largest number ever recorded in Talbot County in the Spring. The record was not to last out the day.

Our regular hike ended at ten, breakfast followed, and there was the usual breakfast discussion of the observations. It was not until the middle of the afternoon that I dropped in on birding neighbor, Jim Voshell, to crow over the finds of the morning. He met me at the door with tales of Blackburnian, Canada, and Worm-eating Warblers in his back yard. It was only then that I realized that the entire county was dripping with migrants. Needless to say, Jim and I spent most of the rest of the day in the field.

Spring is the season of the year that we Talbotians tend not to talk about when using our customary superlatives in describing our birds. Most of the great spring flights are concentrated west of the Chesapeake Bay. We get only a scattering of migrants. For example, in ten years of birding around St. Michaels, I had never seen more than three Blackburnian Warblers or two Chestnut-sided Warblers in one spring day. On May 7, however, Jim Voshell and I working just two relatively small areas on Church Neck and on Deep Neck recorded 33 Blackburnian Warblers and 26 Chestnut sided Warblers in four hours. We observed 19 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 21 Baltimore Orioles, and 14 Scarlet Tanagers. These counts shattered previous high counts for any season in Talbot County. Some of the rarer warblers also were seen. Two Cape Mays, two Nashvilles, and a

Wilson's were unusual. A pair of Ceruleans was unprecedented and constituted the first county record for this rare bird. We found a Grasshopper Sparrow in the middle of a path through a cut-over Lob-lolly woodlot on Deep Neck. I used to think the identification of a Grasshopper Sparrow was a snap. But try to identify one in such an unexpected environment. We sweated long minutes over that one. In a small oak tree on Deep Neck there were three Baltimore Orioles, two Scarlet Tanagers, and a Rose-breasted Grosbeak, all males and all singing. Try to picture it.

Other areas in the county reported equally interesting records. A report from Tilghman had 14 male Indigo Buntings in one tree. The next day we found that a Worm-eating Warbler had become trapped in the woman's faculty room at St. Michaels High School. We trust it was a female.

As the years to come pass us by, and we try to squeeze out a few migrants on one of our quiescent spring mornings, we will often think back to May 7, 1961. In reverie we will once again see the trees alive with birds, race breathless from one unexpected sight to another, and stare at one another with wild disbelief, until we are called back to reality to identify a Tufted Titmouse or a Chipping Sparrow. Or perhaps there will be another day like this somewhere in Talbot's future.

A list of the interesting migrants observed on the afternoon of May 7 by Jim Voshell and the author follows:

Yellow-billed Cuckoo	6	Blackburnian Warbler	33
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	Chestnut-sided Warbler	26
Solitary Vireo	1	Prairie Warbler	6
Red-eyed Vireo	42	Ovenbird	8
Black-and-white Warbler	12	Yellowthroat	14
Blue-winged Warbler	8	Yellow-breasted Chat	8
Nashville Warbler	2	Wilson's Warbler	1
Parula Warbler	14	Canada Warbler	7
Yellow Warbler	2	Redstart	16
Magnolia Warbler	2	Baltimore Oriole	21
Cape May Warbler	2	Orchard Oriole	6
Black-throated Blue Warbler	12	Scarlet Tanager	14
Black-throated Green Warbler	17	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	19
Cerulean Warbler	2	Indigo Bunting	11

Box 122, St. Michaels

SIGHT RECORD OF PAINTED BUNTING NEAR LAUREL

B. C. Getchell

On May 1, 1961, a Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) visited our yard for about ten minutes at 6:30 p.m. My wife and I both saw him well through 7 x 35 binoculars while he ate dandelion seeds some thirty feet from the window. He was a male in breeding plumage, with the red breast and belly, and the dark bluish head. Unfortunately he did not stay long enough to be seen by Mrs. Robbins and others who responded promptly to a telephone call. This is the first time the gaudy visitor has been reported in Maryland.

314 Bond Mill Rd., Laurel

REPORT OF STATE-WIDE BIRD COUNT, MAY 6, 1961

Vernon M. Kleen

The State's fourteenth annual May Count was another disappointing one for those observers who were looking for large numbers of new spring arrivals. Cool weather with light rain or drizzle kept migration to a minimum, reduced singing appreciably, and hindered observations.

The 145 observers spent a total of 488½ party-hours in the field this year. The State total of 215 species tied with May 3, 1958, for the fourth largest May species count. A good variety of diving ducks helped to make up for the deficiency in songbirds. The total number of individuals was up 4,400 birds from last year's count and the species total was up 2. Again Samuel H. Dyke at Ocean City contributed 14 species not seen by anyone else. Eighteen additional species were reported from only one area. The outstanding birds were the 8 Red Crossbills seen by Dr. Paul Springer; this species had not been recorded on a May count since 1956.

On Sunday, May 7, in strong contrast to the 6th, there was a heavy migration into Maryland. Several observers covered parts of their May 6 territories again and submitted separate lists for the 7th. Species seen on the 7th but not on the 6th are marked with an asterisk in the table.

Sixteen counties had participants this year. In some counties, several teams of observers combined their totals into a single list. In other counties, two or three separate lists were received. The species totals for each county follow (with number of party-hours in parentheses):

Prince Georges	139 (42)	Caroline	111 (42½)	Allegany	73 (12)
Montgomery	123 (46)	Baltimore	110 (43)	Cecil	64 (6)
Calvert	118 (107)	St. Marys	108 (26)	Washington	57 (12)
Talbot	118 (20)	Howard	95 (15½)	Carroll	53 (6½)
Worcester	118 (7½)	Frederick	82 (23)	Garrett	48 (8)
Anne Arundel	114 (71½)				

How does this year's count compare with the previous 13 years? Here is a summary of the State-wide Counts, including for each date the total species recorded, the area with the highest species total, and the most common species for all areas combined:

Date	Species	Highest Area	Most Common Species
May 8, 1948	190	Seneca	101 Barn Swallow 2472
May 7, 1949	183	McDonogh	92
May 6, 1950	193	Patuxent Res. Refuge	123 Goldfinch 1184
May 5, 1951	187	Ocean City	134 Goldfinch 1375
May 10, 1952	159	Patuxent Res. Refuge	106 Bobolink 959
May 11, 1952	199	Ocean City	168 D-c.Cormorant 4600
May 9, 1953	188	St. Marys County	133 Starling 1092
May 10, 1953	184	Ocean City	147 Red-wing 319
May 8, 1954	205	Charles & St. Marys Cos.	129 Red-wing 2620
May 7, 1955	195	Gibson Is.—Talbot (tie)	125 Red-wing 2538
May 5, 1956	229	Ocean City	130 D-c.Cormorant 4233
May 6, 1957	217	Ocean City	123 Com. Grackle 3309
May 3, 1958	215	Ocean City	128 Com. Grackle 2987
May 2, 1959	218	St. Marys County	127 Com. Grackle 2845
May 7, 1960	213	Talbot County	123 Com. Grackle 3765
May 6, 1961	215	Calv., Talb. & O. City (tie)	118 Com. Grackle 4959

Species	1 Gar	2 All	3 Was	4 Cat	5 Fre	6 Car	7 Cyl	8 PrH	9 Whi	10 How	11 Sen	12 C&O	13 Pat	14 PrG	15 Gib	16 Ann	17 Sev	18 Cal	19 StM	20 NAS	21 Cec	22 Cln	23 Tal	24 Occ	TOTAL
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	*	9	1	4	-	-	6	2	25
Red-throated Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	9
Pied-billed Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Gannet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	8	133
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	10	3	3	5	6	20	354	-	3	25	2	438
Green Heron	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	2	2	6	1	6	-	2	1	2	8	2	5	4	5	54
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	9
Common Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	1	-	2	113
Snowy Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	11
Black-cr. Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
American Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Least Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whistling Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	2	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	19	-	80
Brant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	25
Blue Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mallard	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	30	5	12	-	4	2	3	18	-	3	7	2	-	98
Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	6	4	10	6	2	-	25	12	1	-	76
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	31
Wood Duck	-	-	18	-	2	1	16	8	3	-	11	7	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	97
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	7
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Common Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6	41
Common Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	19
Turkey Vulture	-	1	-	3	2	-	3	3	-	28	4	7	4	-	1	6	4	60	3	1	8	64	12	4	218
Black Vulture	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	9
Red-tailed Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	5	-	16
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10
Broad-winged Hawk	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
Bald Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	*	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	7
Marsh Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	1	7	11	15	6	7	3	38	6	97
Sparrow Hawk	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	1	15

Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	TOTAL
	Gar	All	Was	Cat	Fre	Car	Cyl	PrH	Whi	How	Sen	C&O	Pat	PrG	Gib	Ann	Sev	Cal	StM	NAS	Cec	Cln	Tal	OcC	
Ruffed Grouse	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bobwhite	-	10	2	28	13	2	6	1	7	20	2	6	10	13	36	26	20	46	2	40	1	60	12	-	363
Ring-necked Pheasant	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Clapper Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Sora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Oystercatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	30	-	39
Killdeer	-	1	-	7	1	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	1	*	5	-	2	2	6	5	2	46
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	18
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spotted Sandpiper	-	-	1	1	8	-	4	-	6	6	6	7	15	10	8	-	2	5	-	16	2	4	10	10	119
Solitary Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	9	5	5	1	13	2	2	-	-	4	-	7	-	2	5	-	59
Willet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	49
Greater Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	*	-	6	-	4	45	14	-	79
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	4	*	2	-	-	-	12	5	1	38
Knot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Purple Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	12
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	*	10	-	4	-	4	3	3	48
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200
Short-billed Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	13
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	18	90	-	108
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	60	65
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	20	30
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	50	24	35	314	150	135	50	18	100	100	1028
Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	37	96	1	-	-	2	26	35	1	5	260	75	85	-	23	100	20	772
Laughing Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	4	-	91	7	150	-	253	153	100	758
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
Forster's Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Common Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	2	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	25	380	-	517
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	14
Royal Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Black Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
Black Skimmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Mourning Dove	3	5	8	12	31	3	11	7	3	97	4	42	21	32	20	5	8	86	3	15	6	78	16	1	517
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	1	*	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	15	9	1	36
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	2	-	*	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	15
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Screech Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Great Horned Owl	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	10
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	3	-	2	21

June 1961

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	TOTAL
	Gar	All	Was	Cat	Fre	Car	Cyl	PrH	Whi	How	Sen	C&O	Pat	PrG	G1b	Ann	Sev	Cal	StM	NAS	Cec	Cln	Tal	OcC	
Chuck-will's-widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	18	-	-	5	-	31
Whip-poor-will	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	2	16	3	-	-	36	4	9	3	8	-	1	93
Common Nighthawk	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
Chimney Swift	7	80	18	39	32	5	25	14	17	-	16	45	17	20	26	1	8	20	9	3	150	93	35	50	730
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	7	2	*	2	2	1	-	4	4	*	29
Belted Kingfisher	-	1	-	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	-	-	7	-	4	7	-	1	-	6	3	1	47
Yellow-shafted Flicker	10	20	3	4	16	8	9	1	5	23	4	18	5	11	17	3	3	12	2	7	5	10	13	1	210
Pileated Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	2	-	-	18
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	3	6	2	7	2	6	31	11	31	15	6	19	4	19	18	2	6	-	29	16	4	237
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hairy Woodpecker	2	4	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	3	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	5	2	-	35
Downy Woodpecker	-	6	3	5	8	2	9	1	4	23	9	17	9	12	20	2	7	12	3	7	6	17	6	4	192
Eastern Kingbird	1	-	-	-	1	7	3	-	15	3	4	9	18	6	16	6	*	15	2	14	5	31	16	1	173
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	3	2	6	2	4	1	2	8	10	23	5	9	10	-	*	12	4	14	1	30	17	3	166
Eastern Phoebe	1	5	1	4	7	3	1	2	3	4	3	3	10	8	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	17	-	-	87
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	3	-	1	8	3	6	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1	*	48
Traill's Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Least Flycatcher	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Eastern Wood Pewee	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	6	-	2	-	10	6	-	38
Horned Lark	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	24	4	4	47
Tree Swallow	40	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	8	30	-	10	279	1	6	6	10	12	8	-	99	4	250	766
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	100	-	3	20	1	18	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576
Rough-winged Swallow	42	20	8	1	8	-	15	7	7	4	150	96	8	7	24	-	30	25	2	1	30	14	2	2	473
Barn Swallow	31	10	3	40	45	16	20	25	29	70	36	145	70	161	100	25	19	294	25	68	7	166	100	100	1605
Cliff Swallow	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Purple Martin	101	150	6	1	-	15	9	3	-	-	2	6	4	12	2	-	*	28	36	30	-	102	50	20	577
Blue Jay	9	13	7	7	21	-	35	23	55	84	4	57	30	21	73	6	39	64	7	31	2	62	40	2	692
Common Crow	28	12	10	25	71	18	35	12	9	161	18	65	35	37	38	22	16	85	10	18	10	92	150	40	1017
Fish Crow	-	-	-	*	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	3	4	22	6	-	16	-	-	14	10	84
Black-capped Chickadee	12	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	6	3	8	15	15	12	3	25	14	56	24	8	38	10	7	29	1	8	3	46	11	4	346
Tufted Titmouse	1	12	4	6	8	4	23	11	7	42	16	54	24	14	40	2	31	56	4	6	2	52	13	8	440
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	5	-	-	-	*	6	-	-	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Brown-headed Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18
Brown Creeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
House Wren	12	9	4	1	29	6	10	3	3	30	3	10	8	7	25	-	7	-	2	4	15	4	2	2	196
Carolina Wren	-	9	-	*	3	-	1	1	-	3	1	8	-	3	9	-	6	15	-	2	-	5	9	2	77
Long-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	12
Short-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Mockingbird	-	4	3	1	6	6	6	7	7	29	2	29	6	28	32	12	16	37	5	12	2	38	15	6	309
Catbird	1	18	2	-	40	7	13	8	15	40	7	10	15	21	59	8	16	55	7	14	12	30	8	2	408
Brown Thrasher	4	6	1	6	27	2	4	-	6	49	3	12	8	8	45	13	21	28	4	18	6	49	11	4	335
Robin	80	80	70	47	110	30	32	7	17	286	31	139	32	60	54	12	54	96	16	28	32	168	11	18	1510
Wood Thrush	6	30	10	1	14	9	11	3	27	116	26	77	31	26	73	2	20	55	2	11	13	68	25	10	666

Species	Gar	All	Was	Cat	Fre	Car	Cyl	PrH	Whi	How	Sen	C&O	Pat	PrG	Gib	Ann	Sev	Cal	StM	NAS	Cec	Cln	Tal	OcC	TOTAL	
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	0
Veery	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	3	1	-	3	1	*	-	*	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	18
Eastern Bluebird	3	10	-	*	6	-	-	-	2	7	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	9	2	-	50
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	-	3	-	6	6	20	1	35	21	24	27	42	12	16	10	2	-	23	-	-	4	33	5	4	294	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	2	4	1	4	-	3	2	6	3	7	1	20	1	1	7	-	2	-	3	4	1	72	
Water Pipit	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	63	
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	33	
Starling	+ 500	10	65	96	100	140	24	52	294	40	472	86	94	72	30	78	126	11	45	11	255	200	200	2951+		
White-eyed Vireo	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	4	11	1	11	7	4	5	-	1	14	-	1	4	14	3	4	101		
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-	1	-	*	3	12	-	9	6	6	16	-	2	-	-	5	-	3	-	2	2	2	69		
Solitary Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Red-eyed Vireo	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	6	4	13	39	25	28	11	-	5	42	2	7	2	37	16	4	254	
Warbling Vireo	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	17	
Black-and-white Warbler	-	7	2	*	2	2	4	1	4	12	1	6	11	4	7	-	2	33	-	12	4	20	9	4	147	
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	6	-	*	-	-	4	-	-	-	18	-	8	63	
Swainson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Worm-eating Warbler	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	1	-	34	
Golden-winged Warbler	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Blue-winged Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	2	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	*	44		
Tennessee Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	4	
Parula Warbler	-	2	-	-	-	4	10	2	10	25	51	22	8	25	-	9	36	-	10	2	14	3	4	237		
Yellow Warbler	2	20	5	-	2	2	7	8	7	1	2	4	2	7	9	-	5	-	1	1	2	-	2	89		
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	*	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	*	-	*	*	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	
Cape May Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	-	-	-	-	*	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	6	-	11	3	-	6	1	-	1	-	37		
Myrtle Warbler	-	50	4	1	9	-	32	8	39	62	25	104	138	67	149	7	45	60	8	110	4	82	72	10	1086	
Black-thr. Green Warbler	-	3	-	*	5	-	3	-	-	1	8	7	2	1	14	-	3	7	-	4	2	3	-	*	63	
Cerulean Warbler	-	1	-	*	-	-	-	19	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
Blackburnian Warbler	-	-	-	*	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	6	
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	10	-	*	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
Bay-breasted Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Pine Warbler	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	8	4	1	37	
Prairie Warbler	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	11	5	4	22	1	3	67	4	8	7	13	4	4	174	
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Ovenbird	-	-	4	*	-	3	13	7	8	8	-	3	14	2	11	-	*	18	-	6	2	18	4	2	123	
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	*	15		
Louisiana Waterthrush	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	8	4	5	6	1	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	4	-	2	39		
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	6	2	6	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	24	5	4	66		
Yellowthroat	-	10	3	4	3	15	8	10	20	56	9	16	61	24	50	15	6	64	10	16	16	38	3	12	469	

June 1961

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Species	Gar	All	Was	Cat	Fre	Car	Cyl	PrH	Whi	How	Sen	C&O	Pat	PrG	Gib	Ann	Sev	Cal	StM	NAS	Oec	Cln	Tal	OcC	TOTAL	
Yellow-breasted Chat	1	4	-	4	7	2	2	5	11	23	3	15	9	10	13	-	1	28	-	5	4	25	6	2	180	
Hooded Warbler	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	1	3	1	-	1	4	1	30	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	4	73	
Wilson's Warbler	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Canada Warbler	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	3
American Redstart	-	2	1	*	-	-	7	15	13	14	40	27	27	31	7	1	5	14	-	-	-	3	4	4	215	
House Sparrow	+	200	20	126	49	30	17	53	49	284	12	61	7	44	91	20	26	81	-	12	10	493	100	50	1835+	
Bobolink	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	35	-	-	-	89	
Eastern Meadowlark	39	8	8	20	36	41	-	7	11	137	25	12	19	16	2	4	1	29	9	32	2	42	14	12	526	
Redwinged Blackbird	83	50	150	43	77	19	2	57	117	265	105	96	121	216	113	61	66	298	24	45	18	453	250	80	2809	
Orchard Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	6	20	4	-	43	
Baltimore Oriole	-	12	6	6	14	-	2	1	-	8	4	14	-	2	2	-	*	-	-	3	4	9	-	*	87	
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Boat-tailed Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	
Common Grackle	33	100	350	481	315	149	37	25	35	338	130	226	75	101	75	24	21	423	115	36	22	1348	200	300	4959	
Brown-headed Cowbird	24	64	3	17	41	61	13	25	68	28	80	69	77	20	61	-	54	14	5	65	32	183	117	20	1141	
Scarlet Tanager	-	4	1	*	2	*	-	1	2	6	11	29	3	1	5	-	5	14	-	4	2	23	4	2	119	
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	2	*	15	
Cardinal	20	48	8	26	53	27	19	7	14	111	35	108	37	90	45	20	56	195	18	15	4	142	75	4	1177	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	5	-	*	21	
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	6	9	-	19	
Indigo Bunting	-	1	-	-	2	*	3	1	3	-	20	4	9	6	2	-	-	8	4	-	-	5	2	2	72	
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	
Purple Finch	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
American Goldfinch	10	100	3	5	108	51	41	20	84	72	200	400	19	104	27	4	5	36	2	6	150	82	35	2	1566	
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Rufous-sided Towhee	15	30	5	15	43	14	31	1	23	113	7	37	37	39	134	12	21	84	19	31	19	83	77	8	898	
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	10	15	5	4	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	4	62	
Grasshopper Sparrow	7	1	2	-	9	5	-	1	1	43	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	7	-	10	7	-	103	
Henslow's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	
Seaside Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	8	
Vesper Sparrow	3	1	4	4	7	2	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	47	
Slate-colored Junco	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	
Tree Sparrow	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Chipping Sparrow	43	20	1	-	7	8	9	9	9	22	12	25	25	39	42	18	2	61	2	20	24	69	11	2	480	
Field Sparrow	9	10	1	3	10	11	3	1	13	33	12	20	15	28	8	4	-	46	8	14	16	26	11	4	306	
White-crowned Sparrow	1	-	2	1	9	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	26	
White-throated Sparrow	10	20	5	5	27	-	31	-	25	42	48	55	58	36	72	4	51	87	12	55	28	90	47	44	852	
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	3	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	2	32	
Song Sparrow	20	25	15	15	35	8	15	15	6	49	7	31	9	29	51	12	15	25	14	8	3	25	4	4	438	
TOTAL SPECIES	48	73	57	52	74	53	80	72	84	95	104	91	116	104	92	57	76	118	70	92	64	111	118	118	215	
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	{ 755	834	1539	854	1486	1731	1688	2162	975	1162	805	2694	44,621													
PARTY-HOURS	8	12	12	6	17	6½	10	7	26	15½	25	21	18	24	40	12	19½	107	9	17	6	42½	20	7½	488½	

Summary of Coverage

1. Garrett County (Grantsville, New Germany & Pleasant Valley). 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. 6 observers in 1 party; 60 party-miles by car. Naomi Evanson, Charlotte Folk, Melvin Garland, Nan Livingstone (compiler), Pan Minke, Billie Taylor.
2. Allegany County (Evitts Creek & Piney Mountain). 7 observers in 3 parties. Dick Douglass, Ken Hodgdon, Alfred Jeahn, Bill Leeson (compiler), 3 young people.
3. Washington County. 6:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. 2 observers in 2 parties; 75 party-miles (8 on foot, 65 by car). Alice Mallonee, Dr. Ralph S. Stauffer.
4. Catocin Creek Drainage Basin, Myersville to Bells Mill, Frederick County. 6 a.m. to 12 noon. 8 observers in 1 party. Louise Anders, Ellen Edwards, Sterling W. Edwards (compiler), Dr. Bert Haines, Mrs. Bert Haines, Betty McClellan, Hazel White, Dorothy Wilson.
5. Frederick County. North central Frederick County along Fishing & Hunting Creeks & by Monocacy River; 5:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. East central Frederick County in Monrovia area; 7 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. 6 observers in 2 parties; 60 party-miles (10 on foot, 50 by car). Malcolm B. Hale, Eddie Hedges, Mrs. Mabel Hoyler, Charles L. Mullican, Sarah E. Quinn, William M. Shirey.
6. Carroll County. 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. 7 observers in 1 party. Mrs. Barbara Larrabee, Mrs. Bertha Poe (compiler), Carol Poe, Edgar Poe, Billy Worthley, Mrs. Jean Worthley, Kimmy Worthley.
7. Cylburn Park and, briefly, Lake Roland area, Baltimore City and County. 2 observers in 2 parties. Dr. R. K. Burns, Mrs. Alice Kaestner.
8. Perry Hall, Baltimore County. Hank Kaestner.
9. White Marsh, Baltimore County. 450-acre study area and head of Bird River to Gunpowder River to White Marsh Run. 4:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. 60 party-miles (10 on foot, 50 by car). Dave Elenz, Frank P. Frazier, Jr., Douglas Hackman.
10. Howard County (Patuxent drainage only). 3:55 a.m. to 8:40 p.m. 3 observers in 1 party; 132 party-miles (4 on foot, 128 by car). Chandler S. Robbins (compiler), Jane Robbins, Ted Stiles.
11. Seneca, Pennyfield and Poolesville area of southern Montgomery County. 7 observers in 3 parties. Dr. I. R. Barnes, R. Chiabotta, E. T. McKnight, M. Newlon, B. J. Skinner, R. Smith, D. Stewart.
12. C & O Canal, Brookmont to Great Falls, Montgomery County. 9 observers in 3 parties. Richard Banvard, Capt. Theodore Banvard, Louise Berry, Walter Borda, Philip A. DuMont, Joseph E. King, Lois Morgan, David Pierce, Robert L. Pyle.
13. Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (Prince Georges County portion only). 6:15 a.m. to 8:15 p.m. 2 observers in 2 parties. Brooke Meanley, Dr. Paul F. Springer.
14. Prince Georges County (excluding area 13). 4 observers in 3 parties. 207 party-miles (13 on foot, 194 by car). David Bridge (compiler), Ronald Feller, Dr. B. C. Getchell, Margaret Riedel.
15. Gibson Island, Anne Arundel County. Entire island as in past 11 years. 18 observers in 4 parties. Charles Buchanan, J. A. C. Colston, Mrs. Richard Henderson, Judge and Mrs. William L. Henderson (compiler), Mrs. Arthur Hepburn, James Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Kidd, Jr., Betsy Schaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Smith, Mrs. S. E. Symington, Bruce Smart, Willie Smart, Mrs. Gail Tappan, Anne Taylor, Etta Wedge.
16. Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, including Sandy Point State Park. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 2 observers in 1 party; 29 party-miles (1 on foot, 28 by car). Prof. and Mrs. David Howard.
17. Severn River & Hillsmere Shores, Anne Arundel County. 8 observers in 5 parties. P. L. Goldsborough, J. C. Lingebach, Bernice Long, Carl Long, D. L. Miner, M. T. Miner, Friel Sanders, E. Slater.
18. Cecil County (Elk Neck, Elkton to Camp Chesapeake). 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. (not continuous). 30 party-miles (8 on foot, 22 by car). Vernon C. Rossman.
19. Calvert County. 14 observers in 6 parties; 767 party-miles (740 by car, 27 on foot). Gladys Cole, Mary Goldman, Claire Hall, Donald Hall, Harvey Hall, J. Larson, W. Larson, B. Longanecker, R. Longanecker, Friel Sanders (compiler), R. Saunders, Elizabeth Slater, Lorina Wendt, V. White.
20. St. Marys County. 2 observers in 1 party. James Banagan (compiler), John Brown.
21. Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md. St. Marys County. 4 a.m. to 9 p.m. 63 party-miles (8 on foot, 55 by car). Vernon Kleen.
22. Caroline County. 16 observers in 10 parties; 254½ party-miles (22½ on foot, 232 by car). Elsie Bilbrough, Irene Bilbrough, Margarete Butenschoen, A. J. Fletcher, Roberta B. Fletcher, Marvin W. Hewitt, Alicia Knotts, Aldridge Pepper, Essie Pepper, Ethel Poore, Tom Robbins, Carol Scudder, Bill Scudder, Jacqueline Smith, A. May Thompson.
23. Talbot County. 6 observers in 2 parties; 210+ party-miles (10 on foot, 200+ by car). Harry Armistead, Chris Bryan, Jack Jones, Dick Kleen (compiler), Jan Reese, Bruce Schuck.
24. Ocean City area (northern Worcester County & eastern Wicomico County). 5:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. (not continuous). Samuel H. Dyke.
25. Silver Spring & vicinity. Not included in table because of short coverage. 209 birds of 29 species recorded in 4 hours. Excluding permanent resident species the list contained 1 Crested Flycatcher, 4 House Wrens, 8 Catbirds, 2 Thrashers, 11 Wood Thrushes, 1 Ruby-cr. Kinglet, 1 Red-eyed Vireo, 1 Parula Warbler, 3 Myrtle Warblers, 1 Yellowthroat, 31 Grackles, 4 Cowbirds, 5 Towhees and 2 White-throated Sparrows. John H. Fales.

NEW MEMBERSHIP LIST COMING

The December issue will carry a list of names, addresses and phone numbers of all members whose dues are paid as of Oct. 1. Don't be late!

1961 ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Hastings Hotel in Ocean City was once again the headquarters for our Annual Convention the second week end in May. And once again, registrations reached a new high: 191. Members began arriving on Friday morning, May 12, although field trips were not scheduled to start until 7 p.m. By mid-afternoon the banding station was in full operation. The highlight of the Friday evening program was the showing by Mrs. Gladys Cole of a fine collection of Kodachrome slides of Rock Run Sanctuary taken by members of the Baltimore Chapter.

The Saturday program began well before the break of day, with the traditional coffee and doughnuts at 4:15 a.m. (actually 3:15 sun time). Members selected their own field trips for Saturday morning, Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning from the long list of scheduled events.

Details of the Special Meeting to adopt the revised By-Laws and of the Annual Business Meeting, including the various reports of Local Chapters and of Committees, are presented in the pages that follow. The first meeting of the new Board of Trustees was held after lunch Sunday afternoon. The Trustees voted to hold the 1962 Convention at the Hastings Hotel in Ocean City.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING TO ADOPT PROPOSED NEW BY-LAWS

Pursuant to a call for a special meeting to consider the adoption of the proposed new By-Laws for the Maryland Ornithological Society issued to members of record on April 10th, 1961, a special meeting of the Society was convened at the Hastings Hotel, Ocean City, Md. at 7 p. m. on May 13, 1961. No record was made of the number of members present.

The meeting was opened for discussion on the subject by the President, Marvin W. Hewitt. Mr. Haines of the Frederick Club proposed the amendments listed below and moved that the proposed By-Laws be so amended and adopted. Failing of a second, Mr. Haines changed his motion to specify that these changes be made in the proposed By-Laws. This motion was seconded. The motion was then amended to consider each of the proposals separately. This amendment was seconded and carried. The motion was then approved as amended.

Proposed changes and action:

1. Article II, Sec. 7(c): to remove all of this subsection except, Reading of the Report of the Treasurer. Vote for: 24, against: 22. The motion carried (vote by show of hands).
2. Article II, Sec. 8: to change the word less to more. Mr. Robbins moved that the proposal be amended to include the change of 30 days to 50 days. The amendment was seconded and carried, and then both amendment and proposal were carried by a voice vote.
3. Article III, Section 1(h): Mr. Haines proposed a new subsection (h) All classes of members listed in subsections (a) through (e) shall be voting members. Each family membership shall constitute one voting member. By show of hands, the vote was for: 1, against: a plurality. The proposal failed.

4. Article V, Sec. 1: to insert the word voting into the first sentence so that it will read: Each Local Chapter having from 10 to 100 members shall be entitled to be represented on the Board of Trustees by two of its voting members..... The proposal carried by a voice vote.
5. Article XIII, Sec. 1: to substitute the word voting for qualified. The proposal carried by a voice vote.

Mr. Barklay Tucker moved that the duties of the Secretary be amended to include the sending of a copy of the minutes of all meetings to the Executive Secretary within 10 days of the meeting. The motion was seconded and carried by a show of hands: for: 28, against: 27.

Mr. Tucker also moved that the wording and punctuation of the first sentence of Article IX, Sec. 9 be changed to read, "The Board of Trustees may vote by mail on matters referred to it by the President or the Executive Council. The following procedure shall be followed in voting by Mail:". The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Chandler Robbins then took the floor with a number of proposals for changes. The following proposals and actions were taken:

1. Article II, Sec. 8: that the words "or abstracts of such reports" be added after "all reports". Carried by a voice vote.
2. Article VIII, Sec. 6: to add the words "or his designated assistant" after "Executive Secretary". Carried by a voice vote.
3. Article IX, Sec. 10(c): delete the words "and time". Carried.
4. Article X, Sec. 3: to change "once every two months" to "once every three months". By show of hands, carried.

Article X, Sec. 7: to add: "and the editor" after "all officers", carried.

Article XI, Sec. 1: To change the words "No two members of any one Committee" to "Not more than two members of any one Committee".

Seconded and carried by show of hands: for: 36, against: 22.

Article XI, Sec. 2: to add the words "that involve the expenditure of more than \$50" after the words "All acts" in the last sentence.

After considerable discussion, the proposal was withdrawn and changed to: delete the last sentence of the section. The proposal was supported and carried by a voice vote.

Article II, Sec. 4: to study this section with a recommendation for change to make a quorum simpler. Prof. David Howard then moved that this section be changed to the following: "To constitute a quorum at any meeting of the members, 10% of the voting membership of the Corporation must be present." This motion was seconded by Mr. Robbins and carried by a show of hands (plurality).

Mr. Carl Long then moved that the proposed By-Laws be adopted as amended in the above directions of the Society. (Applause) The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous voice vote.

A rising vote of appreciation to the committee was expressed by the Society. The Committee members were T. S. Carswell, Chairman, Edgar Reynolds, William Leeson, Mrs. Douglas Miner and Sterling W. Edwards.

A motion was made and seconded that the meeting be adjourned. It was carried, and the meeting adjourned at 8:55 p. m.

A. J. Fletcher
Secretary

BY-LAWS OF MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Adopted May 13, 1961

ARTICLE I - SEAL

Section 1.

The seal of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc. (hereafter abbreviated M.O.S.) shall be held in the custody of the Secretary of the M.O.S., and if and when a new Secretary is elected, it shall be the duty of the old Secretary to turn the seal over to the new Secretary.

ARTICLE II - MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Section 1.

The annual meeting of the members of the Corporation shall be held at the offices of the Corporation in Baltimore, Maryland, on the second Saturday in the month of May. The Board of Trustees may, at their annual meeting following the aforesaid annual meeting of the membership, select another place or date in the State of Maryland for the meeting the following year. The purpose of the annual meeting of the membership shall be to elect Trustees and Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting. The meeting shall be convened by the ranking officer present at 7:00 P.M., and adjourned or recessed at or before 10:00 P.M., during which time no other meetings or activities shall be scheduled for the M.O.S.

Section 2.

Special meetings of the members shall be called by the Secretary upon written request of the President or of any three Trustees, provided that these Trustees all come from different Local Chapters. The business to be considered shall be specified in the request. If the meeting is called by the President, he shall specify the time and place of the meeting. If the special meeting is called by three Trustees, they shall specify the time and place.

Section 3.

At least ten days prior to the annual meeting, and at least thirty days prior to the date of any special meeting of the members, the Secretary shall mail a notice to each member entitled to vote, at his last post-office address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. The notice of a special meeting shall clearly state the purpose of that meeting.

Section 4.

To constitute a quorum at any meeting of the members, 10% of the voting membership of the Corporation must be present.

Section 5.

Each member, other than Junior members, shall be entitled to one vote on any matter coming before such meeting. Eligibility to vote at the annual meeting shall be limited to members who are registered at the annual meeting and who have paid M.O.S. dues for the current year. Eligibility to vote at a special meeting shall be limited to those voting members whose dues are paid as of the date of the meeting.

Section 6.

Motions made for the purpose of purchasing, leasing, or renting a Sanctuary, or for terminating such arrangements, or for altering, repealing, or amending the By-Laws, require a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members present to carry; all other business, unless otherwise directed in Robert's Rules of Order (latest revised edition), require a majority vote of members present to carry.

Section 7.

At all regular meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

- (a) Call to order.
- (b) Reading and approval of (or correction to) the minutes of the previous meeting.
- (c) Reading of the Report of the Treasurer.
- (d) Reports of Officers and Committees.
- (e) Unfinished business.
- (f) New business.
- (g) If the annual meeting, the Election of Trustees and Officers.
- (h) Adjournment.

Section 8.

The minutes of the annual meeting, together with all reports or abstracts of such reports presented at the meeting, shall be published in the June issue of Maryland Birdlife, which shall be mailed not more 60 days after the meeting.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1.

Members shall be by classes on an annual basis for the year September 1 to August 31. Membership in any class shall be open, upon application to the Secretary, to any person in sympathy with the purposes and objectives of the Corporation, and upon payment of the dues applicable to the class of membership elected. The classes of memberships and dues payable therefore shall be as follows:

- (a) Honorary: Honorary members shall be those to whom such membership is awarded for meritorious service in behalf of the purposes and objectives of the Corporation. Any member of the M.O.S. may nominate, in writing to the President, a candidate for honorary membership. The President shall then submit the name to the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, who will vote for or against the election of the Candidate. For election, it is required that an unanimous vote of the Trustees shall be in favor of the Candidate. An honorary member shall have all the privileges of an active member, but shall be excused from payment of all M.O.S. dues and fees.
- (b) Patrons: Patrons shall be those who contribute, in not more than four annual installments, the sum of \$1,000.00 or more; no annual M.O.S. dues thereafter shall be required from this class. The patron shall have the privilege of designating the use to which his contribution shall be put by the M.O.S.
- (c) Life Members: A life member shall be a person who contributes the sum of \$100.00 in not more than four annual installments; no annual M.O.S. dues thereafter shall be required from this class. Life membership dues shall go to the Sanctuary Fund.
- (d) Sustaining Members: Sustaining members shall be those persons who pay annual M.O.S. dues of \$5.00.
- (e) Active Members: Active members shall be those persons who pay annual M.O.S. dues of \$2.00.
- (f) Family Members: A man and wife, as a family, shall pay annual M.O.S. dues of \$3.00. Children under 18 years of age shall not be listed as members. Only one copy of Maryland Birdlife shall be sent to family members.
- (g) Junior Members: Junior membership shall be limited to persons under 18 years of age; they shall pay annual dues of \$0.50; they shall not be entitled to vote at meetings of the Corporation.

Section 2.

Dues for new active or new family memberships received after February 1 shall be one-half of the above amounts.

Section 3.

Members, whose dues remain unpaid on February 1, shall be dropped from the roll.

Section 4.

Dues for any class of membership may be changed at any time upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees and approval by two-thirds vote of the M.O.S. members present at any regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE IV - LOCAL CHAPTERS

Section 1.

A Local Chapter of the M.O.S. may be organized by any group of not less than ten within the State of Maryland. After organization, the local group shall petition the President of the M.O.S., in writing, for recognition as a Local Chapter. The petition shall include a copy of the Constitution and/or By-Laws for the proposed Local Chapter. The President shall pass this petition on to the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, and the latter shall vote for or against the incorporation of the local unit in the M.O.S. Following such election, each Local Chapter may administer its affairs in a manner consistent in all respects with the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws of the M.O.S.

Section 2.

Each Local Chapter shall be responsible for the collection of dues from all of its members, and the forwarding of these dues to the Treasurer of the M.O.S.

ARTICLE V - TRUSTEES

Section 1.

Each Local Chapter having from 10 to 100 members shall be entitled to be represented on the Board of Trustees by two of its voting members, who shall be nominated by the Local Chapter, in accordance with its By-Laws, at least twenty days prior to the annual meeting of the Corporation. In all cases, the President of the Local Chapter shall be nominated as one Trustee. Local Chapters having a membership in excess of 100 shall be entitled to be represented by, and in a like manner nominate, one Trustee from each 100 members, or part thereof, in excess of 100 members. The nominations of such Trustees shall be reported as such nominees to the members at the annual meeting. No nominees from the floor for Trustees shall be permitted at the annual meeting. The members present at the annual meeting shall then vote upon the nominees; a majority vote of those present is required for election. The term of each Trustee shall begin on the date of the annual meeting and continue for one year, or until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 2.

A vacancy in a Trusteeship shall be filled by the Local Chapter in accordance with the By-Laws of that Chapter, and the nominee shall be confirmed or rejected by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

Section 1.

The elected Officers of the Corporation shall be elected from and by the voting members thereof, and shall be a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, each of whom shall serve for one year, or until a successor is elected. The officers shall rank in the order named above.

Section 2.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at meetings of the members, of the Board of Trustees, and the Executive Council. Subject to the Board of Trustees and the Executive Council, he shall exercise general supervision and control over the affairs of the Corporation, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Board of Trustees and the Executive Council.

Section 3.

In the event that the President is absent, or is unable to act, or is totally incapacitated from performing his duties, the First Vice-President assumes the title and duties of the President.

Section 4.

In the event that the First Vice-President assumes the office of President, or if the First Vice-President is incapacitated, the Second Vice-President assumes the title and duties of the First Vice-President.

Section 5.

The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep minutes of the annual and any special meetings; of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee; to keep an up-to-date membership list, and to notify the members and Trustees of meetings, as provided in the articles above. The Secretary shall send a copy of the minutes of all meetings to the Executive Secretary within 10 days of the meeting.

Section 6.

The Treasurer shall have the duties of keeping the financial records of the Corporation; of seeing that the dues are forwarded by the Local Chapters; of notifying the Chapters of any delinquencies in paying dues; and of furnishing the Secretary with a list of paid-up members at least ten days before the annual meeting. He also shall notify the Secretary, or Executive Secretary, of changes in the membership list once every month. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to prepare, for presentation at the annual meeting, a full and detailed financial statement as of April 20.

Section 7.

Each Officer of the Corporation shall be elected by a majority vote at the annual meeting, by ballot or viva-voce vote as the meeting determines. The officers shall assume their duties immediately upon election, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen, or unless they are removed from office as provided in Section 8 immediately below.

Section 8.

Any Officer of the Corporation may be removed from office by a three-fourths vote of the total number of Trustees. It is not necessary for Trustees to show cause for such removal from office.

Section 9.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of the President which cannot be filled by the succession of First or Second Vice-Presidents as specified in Section 3 above, the Board of Trustees, by a majority vote of the entire number of Trustees, shall fill the vacancy from the membership of the Board. Likewise, the Board of Trustees shall fill any other vacancy in any other office or in any Committee, in accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII - EDITOR

Section 1.

The Editor shall be a non-elected officer of the Corporation, appointed by the President.

Section 2.

It shall be the duty of the Editor to write, edit, and publish, with such assistance as he may need, Maryland Birdlife, or such other magazines or papers as the Board of Trustees may request.

ARTICLE VIII - EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Section 1.

The Executive Secretary shall be a non-elected officer of the Corporation who shall be appointed by the President and who shall reside within a convenient commuting distance of the home office of the Corporation at the Cylburn Mansion in Baltimore.

Section 2.

The Executive Secretary shall, with the cooperation of the Treasurer, maintain a current list of the membership and a current file of addressograph plates; shall advise the appropriate Chapter Treasurers of any delinquencies in the paying of dues; and shall prepare for each meeting of the membership, of the Board of Trustees, and of the Executive Committee, a current report on membership by class and Chapter.

Section 3.

The Executive Secretary shall cooperate with the State Secretary in notifying the members, Officers, and Trustees, of meetings. On receipt of the minutes of a meeting from the State Secretary, the Executive Secretary shall, within 10 days, reproduce and mail copies thereof to all the Officers and all the Trustees and any Committee members concerned.

Section 4.

The Executive Secretary shall cooperate with the President and State Secretary in reproducing and distributing newsletters and memoranda.

Section 5.

The Executive Secretary shall cooperate with the Editor in the preparation, publication, and distribution of the publications of the Corporation.

Section 6.

The Executive Secretary, or his designated assistant, shall, at least once a week, visit the home office to obtain the mail and to take appropriate care thereof, and to file and maintain custody of the exchange periodicals.

ARTICLE IX - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Section 1.

There shall be a Board of Trustees of not less than three, but equal to the total number of Trustees to which the Local Chapters are entitled.

Section 2.

The Board of Trustees shall consist of the Trustees as elected in Article V, Section 1, and all the elected officers as described in Article VI, Section 1. However, only the elected Trustees shall have a vote on the Board; except that, in the case of a tie, the Presiding Officer shall cast the deciding vote. The same individual may serve both as a Trustee and as an Officer.

Section 3.

The Board of Trustees shall have two stated meetings each year: (A) an initial meeting following the annual membership meeting, and (B) a concluding meeting at 1:00 P.M. on the Saturday of the annual membership meeting.

Section 4.

At the initial meeting, the Board of Trustees shall organize for the year; elect the members of its Executive Council; elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sanctuary Committee; select the location for the next annual meeting, and transact such other business as lawfully may be brought before the meeting.

Section 5.

At its concluding meeting, the Board of Trustees shall receive and act on the reports of its Officers and Committees for the last year; prepare its report and recommendations for presentation to the membership at the annual meeting; and take care of any unfinished business.

Section 6.

Between the stated initial and concluding meetings, the Board of Trustees shall meet as often as needed to give proper and prompt attention to the affairs of the Corporation. Such interim meetings may be called by the President or by any three Trustees, providing that each such Trustee shall be from a different Local Chapter. No less than ten days notice of such interim meetings shall be given in writing to the Trustees and to all of the Officers. The notice of such interim meetings shall indicate the major reasons for calling the meeting, but the business of the meeting shall not necessarily be limited to the stated items.

Section 7.

At all meetings of the Board of Trustees, a majority of the total number of Trustees to which all the Local Chapters are entitled shall constitute a quorum.

Section 8.

A Trustee who cannot be present at a meeting may designate in writing another member of the M.O.S. to serve as a proxy. Said proxy shall then have all the voting privileges of the absent Trustee. However, a proxy shall not be counted in the determination of a quorum.

Section 9.

The Board of Trustees may vote by mail on matters referred to it by the President or the Executive Council. The following procedure shall be followed in voting by mail:

- (a) The matter or motion shall be fully and clearly stated.
- (b) It shall be stated who made and seconded the motion and what the vote of the Executive Council was on the motion.
- (c) A time and date, not sooner than 20 days after the mailing of the ballots, shall be specified for the return and the counting of the ballots.
- (d) The ballot shall provide three options, as follows:
 - 1 in favor of
 - 2 opposed to
 - 3 for deferral of action until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.
- (e) A suitable ballot form shall be prescribed by the Board for all voting by mail.
- (f) Any motion to be approved by mail shall receive not less than a three-fourths vote of the full Board in the affirmative.
- (g) Within ten days of the counting of the ballots, the Secretary shall mail to all Trustees and all Officers the result of the vote and shall list by name how each Trustee voted.
- (h) Each ballot must be signed and dated by the trustee voting it. Date of receipt must be certified on each ballot by the Secretary. Ballots received after the specified time shall not be counted. All ballots shall be preserved for one year.

Section 10.

The Board of Trustees may fill a vacancy in any office by mail ballot, providing it is done in three steps, as follows:

- (a) Notice of the vacancy is mailed to all Trustees, together with a statement of who is eligible and a call for nominations. A date, not sooner than ten days after the mailing of this notice, is specified for the receipt of nominations in writing, together with a statement that the consent of the nominee has been obtained.
- (b) The list of nominees shall be mailed to all the Trustees with a call for seconds. A date, not sooner than ten days after the mailing of the list, shall be specified for the receipt of the seconds in writing.

- (c) A ballot containing only the names of the persons who have been duly nominated and seconded shall be mailed to all the Trustees. A date, not sooner than ten days after the mailing of the ballots, shall be specified for the receipt of and the counting of the ballots. A Trustee shall sign and date his ballot; the Secretary shall certify the date of receipt on each ballot.

Within ten days of the counting of the ballots, the Secretary shall notify by mail all the Trustees, all the Officers, and the successful nominee of the results of the election. Letters of nomination, letters seconding the nominations, and all ballots shall be preserved for one year in the records of the Corporation.

Section 11.

Minutes shall be kept of all meetings of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary of the M.O.S. shall act as Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In the absence of the Secretary of the M.O.S., the Board shall appoint a Secretary pro-tem.

ARTICLE X - EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Section 1.

The Executive Council shall consist of seven Trustees as the voting members thereof, plus the Officers of the M.O.S., as described in Article VI, Section 1, as ex-officio, but non-voting, members. The other seven members shall be elected from the Trustees by the Trustees at the initial meeting of the Board of Trustees. Each of these seven voting members shall be from a different Local Chapter.

Section 2.

The Executive Council, when the Board of Trustees is not in session, shall have general charge of the affairs of the Corporation. All meetings shall be in person and no business may be conducted by mail or by telephone or by other means of communication.

Section 3.

The Executive Council shall meet as frequently as needed to attend to the business of the Corporation expeditiously, but not less often than once every three months. The Executive Council shall meet at the call of the President or any two voting members. Ten days advance notice of all Executive Council meetings shall be given to all its members.

Section 4.

At meetings of the Executive Council, four voting members shall constitute a quorum. The ranking officer present shall preside.

Section 5.

The Executive Council shall, prior to the start of the new fiscal year (September 1) prepare and adopt a budget for the new fiscal year.

Section 6.

Minutes shall be kept of all meetings of the Executive Council. The Secretary of the M.O.S. shall act as Secretary of the Executive Council. In the absence of the Secretary of the M.O.S., the Council shall appoint a Secretary pro-tem.

Section 7.

Copies of the minutes of the Executive Council shall be mailed within 20 days after each meeting to all Trustees, all Officers, the Editor, and any Chairmen of Committees who are concerned.

Section 8.

All actions of the Executive Council are subject to review and approval by the Board of Trustees. Any action of the Executive Council may be reversed, superseded, or otherwise altered by a majority vote of the full Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE XI - COMMITTEES

Section 1.

The Board of Trustees, at its initial meeting following the annual meeting, shall elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sanctuary Committee. The President, with the approval of the Executive Council, shall appoint the other members of the Sanctuary Committee, and all other Chairmen and members of other Committees, except the Nominating Committee, as provided in Section 3 below. Not more than two members of any one Committee may be appointed from the same Local Chapter. All standing Committees shall be composed of seven members, except for the Nominating and Auditing Committees, as provided for in Sections 3 and 4 below, respectively.

Section 2.

The Sanctuary Committee shall consist of seven members, chosen from the voting members, of whom not more than one shall be from any one Local Chapter. The Board shall elect one member to be Chairman, and one to be Vice-Chairman. This Committee shall have the duty, subject to the control of the Board of Trustees, of investigating the acquisition, renting, or leasing, and of the construction of, and of supervising and managing, the affairs of any bird or wildlife sanctuary or other nature project belonging to, or coming under the control of, the Corporation.

Section 3.

The Nominating Committee shall consist of five voting members, appointed by the Board of Trustees from the membership at large. The Board of Trustees shall elect one of these persons to be Chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have the duty of preparing and presenting to the annual meeting a slate of names for all Officers, for submission to the members for election at the annual meeting. No nomination shall be made without the nominee's prior consent to accept the position if he is elected.

Section 4.

The Auditing Committee shall consist of three persons appointed by the President from the membership at large; these shall be voting members; they shall hold no other offices or trusteeships in the M.O.S. One person of these three shall be designated as Chairman by the President. It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to audit the books of the Treasurer one week before the annual meeting, and report to the members at the meeting.

ARTICLE XII - SIGNATURES

Section 1.

All checks, drafts, or notes of the Corporation shall be signed by both the President and the Treasurer, or, in the extended absence of the President, by one of the Vice-Presidents.

Section 2.

All expenditures under the sum of \$200.00 must be submitted to the Executive Council for approval; any expenditure over \$200.00 must have the approval of the majority of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE XIII - AMENDMENTS

Section 1.

These By-Laws may be amended by two-thirds favorable vote of the voting members of the Corporation present at any regular or special meeting, providing that the proposed amendment shall have been approved for consideration by the Board of Trustees, and shall have been distributed, in writing, to the members of the Corporation not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Chapters: Allegany--Mr. John Workmeister; Anne Arundel--Mr. Douglas Miner; Baltimore Club--Mr. Seth H. Low; Caroline--Mrs. A. J. Fletcher; Frederick--Mr. Frank J. Weirether; Harford-- Mr. Barclay Tucker; Kent--Mrs. Edward Mendinghall; Patuxent--Mr. Melvin Kleen; Soldier's Delight--Mrs. Edgar Poe; Takoma Park--Mrs. Elsie Hovey; Talbot--Mr. Robert Sharp II.

State Coordinator--Mr. Chandler S. Robbins

Conservation--Mrs. J. E. M. Wood

Sanctuary--Cdr. Edward P. Wilson

By-Laws Revision--The secretary read a report from Mr. T.S. Carswell.

There being no other old business, the President then called for new business.

Cdr. E. P. Wilson then spoke on the desirability of developing a sound financial program for increasing the support of the Sanctuary Fund, which included careful investments, especially in sound stocks. He and his wife propose to the Society that in exchange for 35 shares of stock in a well-known stock (worth over \$200) they be given each a life membership, and that a three-man special investment finance committee be set up to manage the investment program. It was moved and seconded that the Society accept with gracious thanks this proposal by the Wilsons. The motion carried. It was then moved and seconded that a three-man committee be appointed from among the members of the Society who met certain qualifications outlined by Cdr. Wilson, among which were that they should have personal investments of \$10,000 and a good knowledge of modern investment programs. After a discussion among the members of some possibilities among the members (which included Charles Buchanan and Richard Kleen) the motion was carried.

Mr. Sterling Edwards then spoke on the considerable effort given at personal expense by the officers and suggested that a round of applause be given as a token of thanks for their work. (Applause)

Mr. Richard Kleen then gave the report of the Nominating Committee.
For Trustees:

Allegany Co. Bird Club--John Workmeister and Richard Douglass
Anne Arundel Bird Club--Edward P. Wilson and Douglas Miner
Baltimore Chapter--Gladys Cole, Chandler S. Robbins and Seth H. Low
Caroline Co. Bird Club--Marvin W. Hewitt and A. J. Fletcher
Frederick Co. Chapter--Malcolm Hale and Sterling W. Edwards
Harford Co. Bird Club--Mrs. Evelyn Gregory and Miss Estella Everett
Kent County Chapter--Mrs. Edward Mendinghall and T. S. Carswell
Takoma Park Nature Society--Miss Hilda Smith and Mrs. Elsie Hovey
Patuxent Bird Club--Melvin Kleen and David Bridge
Soldier's Delight Chapter--Mrs. Bertha Poe and Fred Roelecke
Talbot Co. Bird Club--Robert Sharp and Miss Edith Adkins

There was a motion (Mr. Fletcher) that the rule of the new By-Laws requiring that one of the two trustees from each chapter must be the president of the chapter temporarily be suspended. The motion was seconded and carried. It was then moved (Mr. Kleen) that the Trustees named in the report be accepted. The motion was seconded and carried. Mr.

Kleen then continued with the list of officers on the proposed slate: Secretary—Capt. J. E. M. Wood; Treasurer—Sterling W. Edwards; Second Vice-President—Richard Douglass; First Vice-President—Mrs. Edward Mendinhall; President—Seth H. Low.

Mr. Kleen then moved that the slate be elected by unanimous consent. The motion was seconded and carried by a voice vote.

Mr. Hewitt spoke briefly regarding the period in which he had been President of the Society. There was a motion to adjourn, which was seconded and carried. The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. Fletcher, Secretary

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

This committee was active on the national, State and local levels. Letters were written concerning the need for additional protection for Whooping Cranes. Contacts were made preparatory to obtaining protection for the Turkey Vulture in Maryland. Legislation to prohibit the sale of BB guns to minors in Anne Arundel County was backed. I attended the Governor's Conference on Recreation and Parks and asked that plans be made to leave undeveloped areas in parks and recreational areas. I wrote newspaper articles on hawks and owls, and another on the Bald Eagle; there is a need for more such articles in local papers. The Anne Arundel County Chapter is making a nature trail on State land. At my suggestion, Mr. Joseph Larson, Conservation Education Specialist for the State, is accumulating a collection of colored 2 x 2 slides of Maryland birds. These slides will be made available to any group wishing to put on a bird program. M.O.S. members are urged to cooperate in this very worth while venture by loaning slides of Maryland birds to Mr. Larson; he will have copies made and return the originals unharmed.

Mrs. J. E. M. Wood

SANCTUARY COMMITTEE

A detailed report was given concerning the acquisition and development of Rock Run Wildlife Sanctuary. Since much of the report gave information already published in Maryland Birdlife 16: 45 and 87-88 (June and December, 1960), it will not be repeated here. Special tribute was paid to our host, Mr. Gilman Paul, to Mrs. Basil M. Gregory, and to Mrs. Richard D. Cole, for the very active part they have taken in repairing and furnishing the Sanctuary House, caring for the grounds, and establishing the first of a network of nature trails. Many gifts of material, equipment and labor were acknowledged individually; and members who failed to record their donations in the log book were urged to do so in order that a complete record might be kept.

Although most of the Committee's efforts have been directed toward development of Rock Run Sanctuary, the acquisition of additional sanctuaries also has been considered. Members knowing of natural areas especially worthy of preservation or of other areas that might make suitable sanctuaries are urged to advise the Committee.

Commander Edward P. Wilson (Chairman), Miss Edith Adkins,
Mrs. Richard D. Cole, Sterling Edwards, Mrs. Basil Gregory

AUDITORS' REPORT, 1960-61

The Auditing Committee appointed by President Marvin Hewitt has completed an examination of the Treasurer's books and records. The membership memoranda kept by Membership Secretary Mrs. Raymond Geddes were checked against membership credits. The checking account was verified (Farmers National Bank, Annapolis). The checkbook balance agrees with the bank statement (adjusted for checks outstanding).

The Cumberland Savings Bank account for Sanctuary funds was examined. All entries, including interest, have been checked and the accumulated balance agrees with the account of Sanctuary funds. One change is advised. Since the figures published in Maryland Birdlife in September 1960 did not include \$75.00 received late in May 1960 and included in your 1959-60 records, it is suggested that the year to be credited be changed to agree with the published statement. This changes only the date of entry.

May 7, 1961. B. C. Getchell, W. N. Shirey, D. F. Miner (Chairman)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, May 14, 1960 to May 13, 1961

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS:

Brought Forward \$1043.31

Dues:

Allegany County \$44.00

Anne Arundel Co. 32.50

Baltimore 406.50*

Caroline Co. 28.00*

Frederick Co. 55.00

Harford Co. 75.50

Kent Co. 58.00

Patuxent 33.50

Soldiers Delight 27.00

Takoma Park 10.00

Talbot Co. 124.50

Out of State 48.00

Total dues 942.50*

Sale of publications 24.11

Helen Miller Scholarship 100.00

Total Receipts 1066.61

TOTAL \$ 2109.92

HELEN B. MILLER
SCHOLARSHIP FUND

RECEIPTS:

Gordon Taylor memorial \$ 10.00

BALANCE, \$10.00, carried temporarily in Sanctuary Fund account.

DISBURSEMENTS:

Office supplies \$ 92.85

Secretary's expenses 4.60

Treasurer's expenses 3.30

Sanctuary Comm. expenses 9.23

Sanctuary rental 90.00

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE printing 307.50#

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE mailing 81.94#

Convention expenses 18.20

Helen Miller Scholarship 100.00

Total Disbursements 707.62

BALANCE, carried forward \$ 1402.30*#

SANCTUARY FUND

RECEIPTS:

Brought Forward \$ 1645.46

Dorothy Tyrrell memorial 25.00

Life membership payments 325.00

Caroline County contrib. 25.00

Other contributions 5.00

Interest, Cumberland S.B. 46.35

Total Receipts 426.35

TOTAL \$ 2071.81

DISBURSEMENTS: 0.00

BALANCE, carried forward \$ 2081.81

Edward P. Wilson, Treasurer

* Includes prepaid dues of \$294.50

Does not include costs of printing and mailing the March 1961 issue

ANNUAL REPORTS OF LOCAL CHAPTERS

The following reports from the Presidents of the eleven Local Chapters were read at the Annual Meeting.

ALLEGANY COUNTY BIRD CLUB

The Allegany County Bird Club feels they had a successful 1960-61. We've had good attendance at the monthly meetings and splendid interest in field trips.

Some highlights of the year were: a picnic at the home of Gilbert Miller, Spring Gap; a report by the group that went to Hawk Mountain Sanctuary; motion pictures and a lecture on "Hiking Braddock's Trail from Frostburg to Fort Necessity" by Dan Folk; a Christmas Party at Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor's lovely home with a showing of Ken Hodgdon's slides of his work in the Adirondack Mountains; pictures and a review of three successive trips to the "Bush Country of Canada" by Mrs. Lillian Frankhouser; lectures by Buck Reynolds (The Parental Care of Altricial and Precocial Young Birds in Allegany County) and by Bill Leeson (Birds and Feeding Habits, Foods and Feeders); and a party on State-wide Bird Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Douglas to tally the birds of the day.

Our contributions to the community included a presentation on "Why Birds?" given for the Garden Club by a panel of five of our members, and article for the local paper (The Allegany Citizen) on "Winter Feeding of Birds."

We are looking forward to seeing many of our friends at the Pleasant Valley Adult Week-end Camp, June 9-12. Our Junior Nature and Conservation Camp will follow, June 13-17, 1961, to make a happy, conscientious close to another year of birding.

Nan Livingstone

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY CHAPTER

The year's program included the following: Three local bird walks, a trip to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center to observe birds under the guidance of Mr. Chandler Robbins, two all days trips to Blackwater Refuge, a trip to Rock Run Sanctuary, the Christmas and State-wide Bird Counts, and a fine public lecture by Mr. W. Bryant Tyrrell

Douglas F. Miner

BALTIMORE CHAPTER

During the year 1960-61 the Baltimore Chapter of the Maryland Ornithological Society has maintained its traditional full schedule of activities. Regular monthly meetings have been held at the Pratt Library with a variety of programming and with good attendance. Field trips have been scheduled weekly either on Saturday or Sunday and on occasion during the week. However, during the winter and early spring inclement weather forced the cancellation of several trips. Thirty of our members made the trip to Hawk Mountain the week end of October 22-23. The Program Chairman, Mr. Charles Buchanan, arranged an interesting variety of trips and monthly programs. In the fall of 1959, a dinner meeting was held at the Rogers Forge Evangelical Church. This departure from evening meetings was repeated last fall with 82 in attendance. The other special event of the year was a public screen lecture, "Beyond the Shining Moun-

tains" by Mr. Hal Harrison, at Woodbourne Junior High School. Over 600 attended and this was an outstanding success financially. Much credit for this is due to the resourcefulness and untiring efforts of Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner.

The Junior activities program has highlighted our year. Bird walks have been conducted at Cylburn on alternate week ends from September to June. Attendance reached its high when on October 22 there were 111 present. Average attendance has been about 43. Special mention should be made of the walk held on April 8, when the Youth Committee had as special guests representatives from Kent, Caroline and Talbot Chapters. A Junior Audubon Club has been organized and meets at Cylburn Mansion following the bird walks. A successful week-end nature camp for the juniors was held in June at Camp Wo-Me-To at Rocks in Harford County. Attendance had to be limited to 50. A similar camp will be conducted on June 16-18 at Camp Woodbine, Woodbine, Md. Special programs for teachers and scout leaders in schools and at troop meetings have been provided, including bird-banding demonstrations at Cylburn. Mrs. Norwood Schaffer has given vigorous leadership and has done outstanding work in nature education. Chandler Robbins conducted two seminars, one on hawks and one on sparrows.

The Chairman of the Public Service Committee, Mrs. John A. Mirison, has just returned to the city after several months absence. She reports that while she was away the work of her Committee has been ably carried on by Mrs. Norwood Schaffer and Mrs. Gladys Cole. The purpose of the committee is to furnish programs on nature study for other community groups. They are prepared to provide speakers, illustrated lectures, bird-banding demonstrations, field trip leaders and display materials. Boy and Girl Scout troops, church groups, garden clubs, schools and youth agencies have taken advantage of these several services.

Miss Florence Burner has continued to act as our public (and Chapter) information source along with making reservations for the various activities plus keeping a record of the attendance at all scheduled programs. She is probably the only Chapter member who works at the job every day.

Our Membership Chairmen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Currier and Mrs. Frank Stollenwerck, have pushed our membership beyond the 200 mark.

The Treasurer, Mr. Malcolm F. Thomas, has kept us solvent with an able assist from Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner, who was in charge of the Harrison lecture.

Mrs. Rowland Taylor as Chairman of the book and stationery project has continued the tradition of her predecessor, Dr. Lois O'Dell, by increasing the net worth, i.e., cash on hand plus inventory value.

Last fall a monthly NEWSLETTER was launched for the purpose of keeping the membership up to date on the activities of the Chapter, coming events, and other items of interest. This NEWSLETTER, compiled by President Seth H. Low and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Raymond Geddes, Jr., has provided a useful service and has been well received.

Mrs. Gladys H. Cole is our representative on the State Sanctuary Committee as well as being in charge of the nature trail at Cylburn. During the year the trail at Cylburn has been cleaned, an old feeder has been replaced with a new one, a 24-apartment martin box has been bought and erected along with some bluebird boxes, and white pines have been planted along the trail. At the State Sanctuary in Harford County, Mrs.

Cole along with representatives from other Chapters has staked out trails, put up bird houses, planted 300 white pine seedlings, pruned the fruit trees, planted shrubs and flowers, and trimmed the honeysuckle.

I am certain that this report in the interests of brevity has failed to mention a number of worthwhile activities and individuals who have labored in behalf of the Chapter beyond the call of duty. To those individuals our apologies. The officers and members of the Board of Directors have met regularly and with excellent attendance to carry out their month-to-month responsibilities. These men and women are to be commended for their faithful attention to the undramatic but so necessary leadership and housekeeping duties which make possible a dynamic and well functioning organization. Although there is little public recognition of their efforts, I am sure it is fully appreciated by all members

Cecil R. Ryan (First Vice-President)

CAROLINE COUNTY BIRD CLUB

The Caroline County Bird Club has held four general meetings during the year. We have had two field trips to Cylburn Mansion and the Sanctuary and participated in the Christmas Count as well as the State-wide Bird Count. Our club attended one meeting of the Talbot County Chapter. Several of our members attended the Audubon Screen Tours at Easton. We have fourteen adult members and seven junior members.

FREDERICK COUNTY CHAPTER

The Frederick Club held regular monthly meetings and field trips for its 38 adult and 2 junior members and guests. Programs were quite varied, ranging from song bird recordings to a lecture on Gooney Birds. Highlights of the year started with a large turnout at the Ocean City Convention - some 30 attended from Frederick. Chan Robbins, Seth Low, Mrs. Gladys Cole and Miss Pan Minke gave excellent illustrated lectures. We had lectures on game management, Harpers Ferry National Monument, and winter feeding of birds.

Field trips were snowed out during the bad winter months; however, both the Christmas Count and State-wide Bird Count were taken. A record crowd came to watch Miss Pan Minke net and band birds at the Walkersville Reservoir. We end our year at Ocean City with 22 adults and 1 junior from Frederick.

Frank J. Weiruther

HARFORD COUNTY BIRD CLUB

The Harford County Bird Club completed a successful year with attendance at the March meeting reaching 65, the largest attendance the Club has had. Field trips of the year included one to Rocks State Park, one to Hawk Mountain and one to Blackwater Refuge. The Club adopted a new set of By-Laws designed to enable us better to fulfill our purpose as a Chapter of M. O. S. Another highlight of business was recognition of the effort of Mrs. Evelyn Gregory at Rock Run Sanctuary, which she has made possible by her contacts with Mr. J. Gilman Paul, leading to our lease. Interest of Harford County Chapter members in birding is evidenced by the fact that some six members plan to take a field trip to Europe this summer.

Barklay E. Tucker

KENT COUNTY CHAPTER

The Kent County Chapter began its activities for the year on Oct. 5, with an organizational meeting featuring a symposium on the summer activities of its members. At the November meeting Mr. G. L. Gardner spoke on bird banding. A Sunday bird walk in mid-November started with breakfast at the home of Mrs. C. B. Watson. Mr. Seth H. Low described the activities of the Baltimore Bird Club and of the State Society at the December monthly meeting; and on Dec. 31, we participated in the Christmas Bird Count, ending with a covered dish supper at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Gibson.

The film "Glamour Birds of Florida" was shown at the January meeting. On Feb. 1 Mr. John W. Taylor, Editor of the MARYLAND CONSERVATIONIST, spoke on "Bird Paintings and Bird Painters", with numerous illustrations. At the March meeting one of our members, Mr. Richard McCown, spoke on Falconry, illustrated by slides and a demonstration with an immature female Peregrine Falcon. Two Audubon films were shown in April: "Bird Migrations" and "The Whooping Crane". On Apr. 8 we joined other Eastern Shore Clubs and the Baltimore Chapter in a trip to Cylburn, followed by a picnic lunch at the home of Mrs. Gladys Cole. The film "Saratoga Jungle Gardens" was shown in May. An afternoon walk and covered dish supper at the home of Mrs. Edward Mendinhall are scheduled for June 3.

Thomas S. Carswell

PATUXENT BIRD CLUB

Many hours of thinking, phoning and seeing people culminated in our first meeting on Sept. 27, 1960. We chose a temporary secretary and took turns serving as temporary chairman until our By-Laws could be drawn up and officers elected. On March 28 the By-Laws were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Melvin Kleen; Vice-President, Mrs. Eleanor Robbins; Treasurer, Dr. B. C. Getchell; Secretary, Miss Sarita Lochstamphor; Trustee, David Bridge; Directors: Brooke Meanley, Mrs. Dorothy Rauth, Mrs. Clara Vergine, Mrs. Rosemary Bridge, Chandler Robbins, Charles Wilson. At our first Executive Council meeting a temporary Publicity Chairman was appointed and the following Committees were established: Records, Field Trip, Program, Telephone, Book, Education, and Conservation Legislation.

We are fortunate to number among our members several experienced naturalists who photograph trips and birds. Some of our excellent illustrated talks were on nature photography, attracting birds, canoeing down the Metagami River, Bamboo, a trip to California, and water bird identification. The report of birds seen is a highlight of our monthly meetings. At each meeting conservation problems have been discussed. Since the chairman of this committee has long been interested in conservation problems she is able to give up-to-date information and assistance to those of our members who want to take an active part in trying to help protect our natural resources. We were represented at a local meeting to discuss advisability of purchasing a city park. As services to our members we have made and sold bird feeders and sold bird seed and books.

On our trips we frequently joined the Baltimore Chapter or Anne Arundel Chapter. We have had an evening trip to hear Woodcock, midweek trips and Saturday and Sunday trips. We were glad to participate in the Christmas Bird Count, and the State-wide Bird Count on May 6. We

plan to have a picnic bird-vesper meeting in June and several Junior Audubon Club meetings for children this summer.

On May 6, we received a letter from Marvin Hewitt stating that we have been accepted as a Chapter of the Maryland Ornithological Society. This was good news to us and we are looking forward to many fruitful years as an M.C.S. Chapter.

Melvin H. Kleen

SOLDIERS DELIGHT CHAPTER

We started off our year by setting up a natural history booth at the Franklin High School. Members were on hand to exhibit bird skins, nests, snakes, butterflies and moths, and to answer questions. This was a very interesting experience. We provided a feeder and bird guide for a local shut-in. We also took part in the Christmas and State-wide Bird Counts. Members of our group participated in two very interesting TV programs. One was a panel discussion, and the other a program of bird calls and other birdlore.

We met once each month for a regular meeting and had at least one field trip. We feel ours was a most successful year, and would like to thank the many members of the Baltimore Chapter who answered our many questions. Also, very special thanks go to Elmer and Jean Worthley, who have given so freely of their time.

Bertha Poe

TAKOMA PARK NATURE SOCIETY

The Takoma Park Nature Society held regular monthly meetings from September through June, featuring illustrated lectures by Mr. W. Bryant Tyrrell, Mr. Charles Thomsen and Mr. Lynn May. At least one field trip was held each month, although a December trip scheduled for Blackwater Refuge was rerouted to Sandy Point because of sleet. In addition to local walks along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, we made one excursion to Wakefield, Virginia, and had a most interesting trip to Point Lookout.

Lynn A. May

TALBOT COUNTY BIRD CLUB

Under Dick Kleen's leadership the Talbot County Bird Club

1) Sponsored a series of five Audubon Screen Tour lectures at Easton, which gained the distinction of being the smallest town in the United States to enjoy these lectures:

2) Held regular monthly meetings with guest speakers;

3) Organized a fund-raising bazaar in which over \$100.00 was realized for the sanctuary fund.

4) Searched for a sanctuary site (and an angel to finance same);

5) Took field trips to Rock Run Sanctuary, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and Ocean City;

6) Conducted eight special research seminars led by Dick Kleen;

7) Enjoyed twelve breakfast hikes;

8) Participated in the Christmas Count for the seventh time (achieving the second highest count in Maryland), and the State-wide Bird Count on May 6.

This program should get the fur-lined, three-masted doughnut for scope of not for prolixity.

Robert Sharp 2nd

MARYLAND CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS, 1960-61

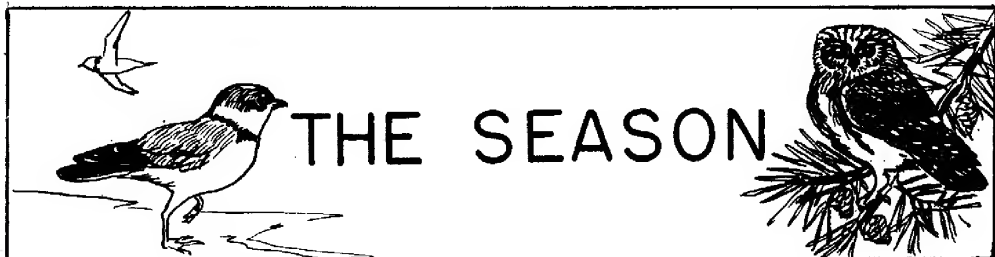
Thirteen Maryland Christmas Counts were published in the April 1961 issue of Audubon Field Notes (15: 145-150). Two others are listed here:

Allegany County, Md. (LaVale, Spring Gap and Iron's Mountain).—Dec. 28. Partly cloudy; temp. about 10° to 20°; wind NE, 5-10 m.p.h.; total snowfall to date, 61 inches. Five observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 10. Black Duck, 2; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Bobwhite, 12; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 14; Blue Jay, 9; Common Crow, 8; Black-capped Chickadee, 7; Tufted Titmouse, 24; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Carolina Wren, 1; Mockingbird, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Common Grackle, 1; Cardinal, 19; American Goldfinch, 8; Slate-colored Junco, 75; Tree Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 17; Snow Bunting, 15. Total, 21 species; 234 individuals.—Melvin Garland, Ken Hodgdon, Dorothy Jo Minke, Garrell Minke, Pan Minke.

Owings Mills, Md. (including Soldier's Delight and Worthington Valley).—Dec. 31; 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. Cloudy and foggy; temp. 25° to 40°; no wind. Twelve observers. Total party-hours, 12; total party-miles, 20 (5 on foot, 15 by car); remainder of coverage was at feeding stations. Turkey Vulture, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Bobwhite, 16; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Killdeer, 5; Mourning Dove, 35; Barred Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 41; Common Crow, 34; Carolina Chickadee, 32; Tufted Titmouse, 31; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Brown Creeper, 1; Winter Wren, 3; Carolina Wren, 4; Mockingbird, 16; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Starling, 194; Eastern Meadowlark, 9; Common Grackle, 9; Brown-headed Cowbird, 53; Cardinal, 84; Purple Finch, 30; Rufous-sided Towhee, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 97; Tree Sparrow, 11; Field Sparrow, 3; White-crowned Sparrow, 18; White-throated Sparrow, 69; Song Sparrow, 65. Total, 37 species; 904 individuals.—Margaret Cantwell, Janet Cantwell, Virginia Donoho, Mrs. Amos Koontz, Bertha Poe (compiler), Carol Poe, Mrs. L. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roelecke, Mrs. R. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Worthley.

HELEN B. MILLER SCHOLARSHIP FUND

In 1959 (Maryland Birdlife 15: 25) the Helen B. Miller Scholarship Fund was established for the purpose of sending a Maryland teacher or youth worker to the Audubon Nature Camp of his or her choice. In the first three years the \$100.00 scholarship was awarded to Mrs. Nancy Dulaney Rowe of Baltimore, Miss Pan Minke of Walkersville, and Mrs. Gordon Taylor of Frostburg. Funds for these annual scholarships have been made available through anonymous gifts pending establishment of an investment fund from which only the interest would be used to finance the scholarships. The first contribution to this investment fund was made during the past year. Other members who wish to support this memorial scholarship fund may send their contributions to the State Treasurer. Some experiences of the first two scholarship recipients have been published in September issues of Maryland Birdlife (15: 75-80; 16: 64-66).



JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1961

Chandler S. Robbins

January was cold and wet. Temperatures averaged 5° below normal (8° below normal in Garrett County, which had one of the greatest temperature deficiencies in the country). The excess moisture, more than twice normal, was mostly in the form of snow. February also had double the normal precipitation, but warm weather in the latter half of the month resulted in a 2° excess in the average. A similar excess appeared in the weather records for March. By Jan. 1, snow cover had retreated to the mountains; in mid-January the snow line had returned to the Fall Line. On Jan. 19 fresh snow covered the entire State, and for a solid month all but extreme eastern and southern Maryland remained snow covered. The snowstorm on Feb. 8 brought 26 inches to Smithsburg in the Catoclin Mountains, and at nearby Chewsville many roofs caved in from the weight of the snow. At Lantz in the Catoclin, where some snow still remained from the Dec. 11 storm, the total depth of snow on the ground reached 44 inches. Rains on Feb. 22-23 finally melted the long accumulation of snow cover at all but the higher elevations.

Did all this snow and cold produce a dull season ornithologically? No, certainly not! Several field trips had to be cancelled because of closed highways and hazardous conditions, but during the critical period of severe weather, birds by the hundreds flocked to feeding stations. One observer commented that she wouldn't tell how much bird food she had purchased this winter because no one would believe her. You read in the previous issue of Maryland Birdlife of Mrs. Marvel's thrilling experiences in feeding birds from her hand after the mid-December storm. Perhaps you were one of the fortunate people who entertained Bobwhites on your porch. But who can match Sarah Quinn's dinner guest at a second-floor window feeder in downtown Frederick--a Ring-necked Pheasant!

Once again I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the dozens of members who send in their observations so faithfully every three months. My very special thanks go to Alicia O'C. Knotts, Chairman of the Caroline County Bird Records Committee. Mrs. Knotts has just completed five years of neatly typed annotated reports from Caroline County; these quarterly summaries, together with those of her predecessors, form a valuable reference file on the bird life of Caroline County.

The table of spring arrival dates summarizes the observations of correspondents too numerous to mention individually. It is fitting, however, to list here, by counties, those members who have submitted the majority of the records that were used in the table: W.Md. (Garrett and Allegany Counties)--Melvin Garland, Pan Minke, John Workmeister;

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1961

Species	W.Md	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	St.M	Caro	LES*
Pied-billed Grebe	0	0	4/6	--	4/15	--	3/2	3/4	W	3/8	3/18	W
Great Blue Heron	4/13	--	3/12	W	W	4/6	4/2	3/26	W	3/7	3/26	W
Common Egret	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/10	3/14	0	3/19	0	3/28
Whistling Swan	0	3/24	0	2/27	3/25	3/20	3/12	3/4	2/20	W	3/15	W
Canada Goose	0	0	2/14	2/28	3/11	2/28	2/20	3/7	W	2/20	2/15	2/27
Pintail	0	0	0	2/24	W	--	4/19	W	W	W	3/21	W
Blue-winged Teal	4/2	0	0	0	4/15	4/2	3/13	3/25	--	--	0	0
American Widgeon	0	0	0	3/30	W	3/7	--	W	W	W	3/21	W
Wood Duck	4/2	--	3/3	3/5	4/16	3/13	2/20	--	--	2/21	3/17	W
Ring-necked Duck	0	0	0	0	3/12	3/24	2/20	2/12	--	W	3/16	W
Common Merganser	--	W	3/5	3/30	3/2	W	3/2	--	--	--	3/15	W
Osprey	--	0	4/15	3/27	3/12	--	3/15	3/15	3/14	3/20	3/1	3/30
Killdeer	3/7	2/24	2/19	2/19	3/12	2/19	2/28	3/30	--	2/17	W	3/28
American Woodcock	--	0	4/15	2/20	3/12	3/3	--	2/20	2/17	2/13	0	W
Greater Yellowlegs	0	0	5/13	0	0	4/12	4/16	3/30	0	4/12	3/29	3/18
Lesser Yellowlegs	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/25	4/27	5/6	4/11	3/25	--
Mourning Dove	3/18	2/5	2/24	W	3/12	2/24	3/3	2/4	W	2/15	W	W
Belted Kingfisher	3/15	W	W	3/30	W	2/19	3/6	W	W	3/3	W	W
Yellow-shafted Flicker	2/26	3/24	4/15	3/29	3/11	3/13	3/12	3/5	4/10	2/22	W	W
Eastern Phoebe	3/26	3/24	3/12	3/11	3/19	3/5	3/4	3/6	3/31	3/15	3/11	3/4
Tree Swallow	--	--	--	3/30	4/15	4/2	4/2	4/14	5/6	2/14	3/18	3/28
Rough-winged Swallow	4/2	--	4/15	--	--	3/29	4/16	4/16	5/6	3/24	3/27	--
Barn Swallow	4/15	4/22	4/14	4/8	4/15	4/2	4/2	3/26	4/17	3/27	4/1	3/30
Purple Martin	4/15	4/25	4/10	3/30	4/16	3/28	3/28	4/16	4/17	3/29	3/16	3/30
Fish Crow	4/2	0	4/30	--	3/12	3/12	--	3/12	W	2/1	W	W
Brown Thrasher	3/25	4/19	4/15	4/2	4/15	--	3/29	3/27	4/10	3/24	3/4	3/31
Robin	2/26	3/5	3/3	2/28	3/11	2/28	3/6	3/3	3/4	2/6	3/5	W
Eastern Bluebird	3/20	3/24	2/28	2/24	3/12	3/2	2/24	W	3/7	2/17	2/14	W
Myrtle Warbler	W	--	4/22	4/22	--	W	3/12	W	W	3/14	3/18	3/20
Yellow-throated Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	4/5	3/28	3/28
Pine Warbler	3/15	0	0	0	0	0	3/17	--	--	3/13	3/18	3/7
Redwinged Blackbird	3/12	2/19	3/2	2/23	3/1	2/19	1/27	2/17	2/23	2/6	W	W
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	--	3/4	W	--	W	2/7	--	2/27	0	W
Common Grackle	3/5	2/20	2/28	2/23	3/11	2/22	2/17	2/17	2/23	W	W	W
Brown-headed Cowbird	2/28	2/24	2/28	2/23	3/26	--	3/1	2/26	2/23	2/17	W	W
Rufous-sided Towhee	4/26	4/17	4/23	3/2	4/1	3/15	3/13	3/4	--	3/24	W	W
Savannah Sparrow	4/1	--	W	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/11	3/6	W
Vesper Sparrow	--	3/29	3/31	3/30	--	3/29	--	3/12	--	0	W	3/30
Chipping Sparrow	3/20	5/5	4/17	3/29	4/3	3/28	4/16	3/27	3/28	3/23	3/19	3/31
Fox Sparrow	3/15	3/5	3/3	2/28	3/1	3/4	3/1	2/27	--	2/28	3/19	W

*Lower Eastern Shore

Washington Co.--Mrs. Alice Mallonee, Sterling Edwards; Frederick--Pan Minke, Sterling Edwards, Joseph R. Jehl, Mrs. A. L. Hoffman; Baltimore--Douglas Hackman, Betsy Schaffer, Hank Kaestner; Harford--Douglas Hackman, Betsy Schaffer; Montgomery--Seth H. Low, Lucille V. Smith; Pr. Georges--John H. Fales, David Bridge, Melvin Kleen, Mrs. Lois Horn; Anne Arundel--Mrs. W. L. Henderson, Mrs. Elise Tappan, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard, Friel Sanders; Calvert--Friel Sanders, Elizabeth Slater; St. Marys--Vernon Kleen, James Banagan; Caroline--Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Marvin Hewitt, Carol Scudder, Alicia Knotts; L.E.S. (Dorchester, Wicomico and Worcester Cos.)--Samuel H. Dyke, John Weske, Robert F. MacIachlan, Phillips Shively. Record-breaking dates and counts are underscored in the text.

Loons and Grebes. The biggest migratory flight of Red-throated Loons that has ever been reported in Maryland was observed on Feb. 27 over White Marsh. Between 5:40 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on this date Douglas Hackman counted 225 loons of this species flying northwestward over his home. On the following morning another flock of 35 individuals began its northward journey from Chesapeake Bay toward the nesting grounds. The first migrating loons identified as Commons were seen on March 30 at White Marsh (Hackman) and Loch Raven (Hank Kaestner). One Red-necked Grebe found on the Annapolis Christmas Count was the only member of this species reported from Maryland this winter.

Hérons and Ibis. Table 1 shows the wide spread of arrival dates of the Great Blue Heron in various parts of the State; the first evidence of migration was noted at the Patuxent Naval Air Station in southern Maryland on Mar. 7, but it was not until Apr. 13 that the species was observed in our westernmost county. Single Common Egrets survived the cold winter in tidal locations until at least Dec. 28 (Ocean City Christmas Count) and Jan. 14 (Elliott Island, Richard Kleen). Migrants reappeared unusually early: in front of Friel Sanders' bay-front home on Broadwater Neck on Mar. 14; at Palmers on Mar. 19 (James Banagan); at Patuxent Naval Air Station on Mar. 24 (Vernon Kleen); at Elliott Island on Mar. 28 (Phillips Shively and Michael Linshaw); and at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (which is 60 miles upstream from the Naval Air Station) on Apr. 10 (Francis M. Uhler). Joseph S. Larson, Conservation Education Specialist for the Natural Resources Institute of University of Maryland, broke the Mar. 24, 1959, arrival date for the Snowy Egret when he spotted one in Wicomico County on Mar. 13; by Mar. 28 they were present at Elliott Island and Ocean City. Shively and Linshaw watched 3 Glossy Ibis flying north over West Ocean City on Mar. 28, the first March arrival date for Maryland. We still have no March record for the Cattle Egret or Louisiana Heron.

Swans and Geese. The beginning of the northward migration of Whistling Swans could not be determined accurately in the tidewater areas because freezing and thawing of the upper Chesapeake caused these birds to move around more than usual. A flock that passed over White Marsh on the evening of Feb. 27, however, was following the usual overland route to the Great Lakes, and is the earliest migratory flight in Hackman's experience. There were no further Piedmont migration records for this

species until March 11-12. The wintering population of Canada Geese in the St. Michaels area of Talbot County was unprecedented, as demonstrated by a total of more than 54,000 individuals on the Jan. 1 Christmas Count. On the preceding day 59,440 were tallied in Lower Kent County. Hackman described the spring migration of Canada Geese as "excellent" in comparison with other recent years; his personal observations totaled 925 birds passing over his Fall Line home above White Marsh from Feb. 28 through Mar. 28. The heaviest flights reported took place on Mar. 11 (360 at White Marsh, 250 at Rock Run Wildlife Sanctuary), Mar. 13 (Baltimore, Bowie and Patuxent Research Center by Donald McComas, Jean Brown and Lois Horn), Mar. 18 (200) and Mar. 20 (360) over Gambrill State Park (Mrs. A. L. Hoffman), Mar. 21 (200 at Churchton by Friel Sanders and Elizabeth Slater), and Mar. 28 (400 over White Marsh by Hackman). In inland Frederick County, Joseph R. Jehl observed 20 Canada Geese flying south on Jan. 18 and 50 flying north less than a month later on Feb. 14. The general northward movement at inland localities coincided with Hackman's first observation on Feb. 28. Two pint-sized individuals believed to represent the small arctic race hutchinsii were studied on Miles River Neck in company with 2 captive birds of that race on Jan. 1 (Charles M. Buchanan, Miss Edith Adkins and Mrs. George Barner). Single small geese that are presumed to belong to this same race were seen at Unity through the winter (Seth H. Low) and at Heine's Pond near Berlin on Mar. 31 (Weske and MacLachlan). Mrs. W. L. Henderson has the distinction of being the only person who has seen the White-fronted Goose twice in Maryland. Her first observation was at Oxford in Talbot County in 1949. On Mar. 5, 1961, Mrs. Elise Tappan heard a White-fronted Goose at Gibson Island; she trained her telescope on it and called Judge and Mrs. Henderson to verify the identification. Brant, apparently hard pressed for food, were commonly observed grazing in the manner of Canada Geese after the snows melted in the coastal areas. This departure from normal feeding habits in our area has not previously been reported in the literature. If the Brant had acquired this habit back in the 1930's when the Eel Grass disappeared, this small goose might not have been threatened with extinction at that time. On Dec. 31, 38 Snow Geese and 186 Blue Geese were enumerated on the Lower Kent County Christmas Count, indicating a continued rapid increase in these species in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Ducks. Ring-necked Ducks, probably driven from inland ponds by the hard freeze, settled in tidal bays of Talbot County, where 268 birds on Jan. 1 represented a remarkable count in comparison with the usual 1 or 2. Other winter waterfowl counts that are noteworthy for their respective areas of the State are 1,484 Mallards, 3,244 Black Ducks and 16 Gadwalls at Ocean City on Dec. 28, 7,668 Pintails in Lower Kent County on Dec. 31, and 750 White-winged Scoters in the Palmers area of St. Marys County on Jan. 2. On Mar. 17, the first Wood Ducks, Blue-winged Teal and Hooded Mergansers returned to Remington Farms near Chestertown (Clark and Helen Webster). Two Mallard x Pintail hybrids were present at Gibson Island, Feb. 15-25 (Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Tappan).

Hawks. Rough-legged Hawks were found on 5 Christmas Counts, with a maximum of 4 at Palmers; 8 were counted at the Patuxent Naval Air Station on Feb. 10 and 17 (Vernon Kleen) and 7 were seen in Dorchester

County on Mar. 30 (Weske and MacLachlan). This was a good winter for Red-tailed Hawks in Maryland: 170 on the Christmas Counts as compared with 140 last year and 106 the preceding year. On the Triadelphia (14 birds), St. Michaels (43) and Lower Kent County (55) counts, previous high tallies for those areas of the State were shattered. Single Golden Eagles were seen at Remington Farms, Dec. 31--Jan. 4 (Websters), at Blackwater Refuge (R. L. Kleen), and at Gibson Island on Jan. 28 (first local record, Mesdames Henderson and Tappan). An adult Goshawk that was studied at Accokeek on Dec. 22 (Thomas B. Nolan) was the first Maryland Goshawk seen since 1955. The other accipitrine hawks were reported in normal numbers on the Christmas Counts, but few were observed during spring migration. In fact, the spring migration of almost all hawks was disappointing. Hackman remarked that for several days at a time the only hawks observed over his watching post at White Marsh were Sparrow Hawks. His earliest dates for migrant individuals were Feb. 24 for the Red-tail (3 birds), Red-shoulder (6) and Sparrow Hawk (2), and Mar. 3 for the Marsh Hawk. An Osprey arrived prematurely in Caroline County on Mar. 1, one day ahead of the earliest State arrival date (Marguerite Butenschoen). There was a whole rash of Pigeon Hawk reports, with 1 or 2 birds on each of 4 Christmas Counts, and with 4 observations during the winter in Talbot County alone; the only inland sighting was on the Jan. 2 Catoctin Count (Bert Haines and Jack Marion).

Quail, Rails, Gallinules. Douglas Hackman, by means of his periodic 2-hour counts in a 100-acre area near his White Marsh home, determined that the Bobwhite population dropped from 90 to 70 during the month of December, and from 70 to about 60 during January. Except for 1 Virginia Rail and 10 Clapper Rails on the Lower Eastern Shore Christmas Counts, the only Rallinae reported were single wintering Clappers on Hopkins Neck, Talbot County, Dec. 20-28 (Bruce Schuck), and on Church Neck, Talbot County, Jan. 28 (Jimmy Voshell and Dick Kleen), and a migrant at Gibson Island on Mar. 27-28 (Mesdames Henderson and Tappan). In such a cold winter it is surprising that a Common Gallinule survived until at least Feb. 16 in the fresh-water pond at West Ocean City (Dick Kleen).

Shorebirds. For the third (consecutive) year, American Oystercatchers were seen in Maryland in March. The first 1961 date was Mar. 28 (Shively and Linshaw at Ocean City). Wintering Killdeer were exceptionally scarce, even by Christmas time. Although this species was recorded on all except 2 Christmas Counts, the median number seen (and also the mode, or the number most frequently reported) was 2 birds; Ocean City and Annapolis were the only areas that reported more than 6 individuals. The only shorebird found wintering in numbers large enough to be noteworthy was the northern Purple Sandpiper, of which 71 were counted at Ocean City on Dec. 28. The American Woodcock arrived in the majority of reporting counties during the ten-day period, Feb. 12-21. Three were singing at Rock Run Sanctuary on Mar. 12 (Betsy Schaffer).

Gulls, Terns. Although Bonaparte's Gulls are regular transients at Ocean City and Chesapeake Bay, they seldom are seen in Maryland away from tidewater. Hank Kaestner's estimate of 30 individuals at Lock Raven on Mar. 30 is noteworthy for a Piedmont location. The lack of Forster's

Tern reports between Dec. 28 (when 14 were listed on the Ocean City Christmas Count) and Mar. 31 suggests that the 5 birds seen at Snow Hill on the latter date by Weske and MacLachlan were early spring arrivals. There is a possibility, however, that these birds spent the entire winter in Maryland, so the Apr. 3, 1954, arrival in Southern Maryland still stands as the earliest for the State. A Caspian Tern arrival at the mouth of Bird River on Mar. 31, on the other hand, can be accepted as breaking the Apr. 4 arrival date for this species (Douglas Hackman), as there is only one winter record for Maryland (Dec. 22, 1948).

Owls. An overdue incursion of Snowy Owls took place this winter, but only a few stragglers penetrated as far south as the Free State. One was sighted near Clarksville on Dec. 1 (Mrs. B. G. Chitwood), 1 near Rockville in December, 1 east of Hancock on Jan. 6 (Pan Minke), 1 at Port Tobacco in late December (Watson M. Perrygo), and a total of 7 in St. Marys County from Nov. 27 on (James M. Banagan and others). Our other diurnal owl, the Short-eared, was found at a few favored locations near tidewater; the highest tally was 7 at Patuxent Naval Air Station on Feb. 9 (V. Kleen).

Woodpeckers. The first Pileated Woodpecker record for Upper Montgomery County was established by Seth H. Low at Stony Broke Farm, Unity, on Mar. 4. An immature Red-headed Woodpecker wintered at Peachblossom, Talbot County, where it assured itself of an ample food supply by caching pecans in the bark of locust trees.

Song birds (general). Each winter we look to the Christmas Bird Counts to find out whether our impressions of abundance or scarcity merely reflect local conditions or whether they are characteristic of the State as a whole. Fifteen Christmas Counts, covering parts of 15 counties and Baltimore City, were taken this past winter, and all were in areas that had been covered the previous winter. The only 1959-60 area that was not sampled in 1960-61 was McCoole in western Allegany County, which had been checked almost every year since 1947 by Leonard M. Llewellyn of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Mr. Llewellyn, who passed away on Sept. 22, 1960 was well known by many M.O.S. members whom he led on Patuxent field trips or instructed in bird and mammal lore at the Allegany Junior Camp. The total party-hours of coverage on Maryland's Christmas Counts was essentially the same in 1959-60 (844) and 1960-61 (852), but for comparison with past and future years it is more convenient to express abundance in terms of birds per 100 party-hours than as total birds recorded.

No matter how severe the weather, there are always some species that either are commoner than in the preceding year or are easier to observe. The past winter was no exception. A year ago the St. Michaels observers counted 28 Common Grackles; this year they reported a quarter of a million. Last year 600,000 were estimated at Ocean City; this year the estimate was 1,340,000. Figures such as these for conspicuous flocking birds can give extremely distorted impressions of changes in abundance of the total bird population. Actually, figures for nearly all species except Common Grackles, Redwinged Blackbirds and Brown-headed Cowbirds showed a decline! Of 17 songbird species checked, all except the White-throated

Sparrow and Cardinal dropped more than 20%. Counts for these two species were only 1% and 6% below those of 1959-60.

Numbers in this paragraph refer to birds per 100 party-hours for all of Maryland's Christmas Counts for the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61. Bear in mind that the severe weather of 1957-58 did not occur until after the Christmas Count period. Those readers who prefer to think in terms of total birds can visualize the approximate State totals by multiplying the following figures by $8\frac{1}{2}$. Some of the decreases in abundance in the winter of 1959-60 can be attributed to the continuing decrease in population which has resulted from the succession of four severe winters: Carolina Wren--124, 53, 102, 34; Field Sparrow--232, 285, 187, 126; Eastern Bluebird--148, 76, 102, 6. Other decreases may not reflect actual changes in numbers of birds, but rather changes in their wintering area. The White-breasted and Red-breasted Nuthatches, for example, are cyclic in their appearances here, and regardless of Maryland's winter weather they would not have appeared in appreciable numbers in 1960-61: White-breasted Nuthatch--44, 10, 42, 9; Red-breasted Nuthatch--10, 0.1, 10, 0.4. The Evening Grosbeak and Purple Finch, in common with the other northern finches, are erratic and only semi-predictable on the basis of food supply in the northern coniferous forests; their numbers in Maryland bear no relation to our local weather: Evening Grosbeak--7, 0.1, 20, 0.2; Purple Finch--6, 14, 26, 13. Blue Jays likewise are erratic, but their abundance in Maryland in winter is regulated by the mast supply here as well as in states and provinces to the north; a shortage in the north initiates an emigration, and the number of birds that stop in Maryland to spend the winter is related to our acorn crop: Blue Jay--82, 96, 354, 280. Robin populations in our area in winter are governed by availability of wild fruits; counts are erratic and do not always depict actual changes because presence or absence of a single large nocturnal roost (such as 20,000 birds in the Ocean City area in 1959-60) has such a profound effect on the State totals: Robin--520, 198, 2750, 72. The general decline from last year in the sparrow population doubtless may be attributed at least in part to the prolonged subfreezing weather of March and December 1960: Rufous-sided Towhee--86, 49; Slate-colored Junco--927, 720; Tree Sparrow--92, 48; Song Sparrow--345, 274.

Most active observers are keenly aware of the fact that bird numbers are continually dwindling throughout the winter months; yet very few people keep notes on the population changes that occur. Observations made at feeding stations generally are not representative, because during periods of critical weather conditions feeders are much better patronized than during milder weather. Douglas Hackman made periodic counts in a 100-acre area at White Marsh and supplied some interesting figures on population changes during the coldest and snowiest part of the winter. He estimated that from Nov. 1 through Jan. 31 winter-resident Slate-colored Juncos decreased 24%, White-throated Sparrows 20% and Cardinals 34%; during the previous winter, junco numbers remained fairly constant while White-throats dropped 35%.

Mimids. Twenty-six Catbirds and 49 Brown Thrashers were listed on the Maryland Christmas Counts. If Catbirds were seen later in the winter,

they were in tidewater areas and in small enough numbers so the observers did not bother to report them. There were several reports of Brown Thrashers in Piedmont areas and at least some of the birds survived the bitter cold and heavy snows. One was seen at Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center in Baltimore as late as Feb. 17 (Richard Ward). One banded on Dec. 15 at White Marsh was last seen on Jan. 27, and a different tail-less bird appeared at Mr. Hackman's feeder, Feb. 5-8.

Thrushes. In contrast to the abundance of Robins last winter, this season's modest population seemed especially meager. Hermit Thrushes also were mighty scarce. The species that stimulated the most comment, however, was the Eastern Bluebird, whose late December numbers were only 4% of those four years earlier. The Ocean City Count, which in some years has been the highest in the country, had but 2 lonely individuals this year. Half of the Christmas Count areas reported no bluebirds at all. In late March, when bluebirds should have been migrating, Weske and MacLachlan saw only 6 or 8 in 3 days of active observation in Howard, Montgomery, Dorchester, Wicomico and Worcester Counties. Surprisingly enough, the only substantial count of bluebirds in the three-month period came from snowbound Allegany County on Jan. 28 or 29, when Pan Minke counted 24 individuals.

Pipits. On Feb. 24 Douglas Hackman tied the spring arrival date for Water Pipits; he counted 17 individuals in his White Marsh census area.

Finches. Evening Grosbeaks were very thinly scattered; the largest flocks by counties were: Anne Arundel, 17 (David Howards); Baltimore, 1 (Alice Kaestner); Caroline, 29 (Mr. and Mrs. A. Pepper); and Prince Georges, 20 (Roy Andrews). In Baltimore, Betsy Schaffer trapped 94 American Goldfinches, 14 of which had been banded earlier this winter in Anneslie, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away by Erana and Carl Lubbert. The Howards had as many as 91 Purple Finches in sight at one time on Feb. 21 at their annapolis home. The only Dickcissel reported was at the feeding station of R. S. Duncan in Reisterstown on Mar. 5 and earlier.

Sparrows. White-crowned Sparrows winter regularly in Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Howard and Baltimore Counties, as well as on the Upper Eastern Shore. Elsewhere only small numbers are found. During the 1960-61 Christmas season they were found on a record number of Counts: Annapolis (1), Lower Kent County (39), Ocean City (3), Owings Mills (18), Port Tobacco (2), and St. Michaels (3), in addition to the usual Catoctin, Denton and Triadelphia areas. Snow Buntings were unusually common along the coast and at Sandy Point and Gibson Island, and there were two inland reports of these tundra birds: 15 at Spring Gap on Dec. 28 (Pan, Garrell and Dorothy Jo Minke and Melvin Garland), and 3 over Camp Detrick in Frederick on Jan. 28 (Joseph Jehl). Two Lapland Longspurs were found in a flock of Horned Larks on the Dec. 22 Accokeek Christmas Count by A. A. Baker, E. T. McKnight and T. B. Nolan; this observation broke the earliest Maryland arrival date for this midwinter straggler from the arctic.

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee consisted of presentation of the draft of the proposed By-Laws with the recommendation that they be adopted.

T. S. Carswell (Chairman), Sterling W. Edwards,
William Leeson, Mrs. Douglas Miner, Edgar Reynolds

STATE COORDINATOR

The principal duty of the Coordinator is to assist the various Chapters in scheduling their Christmas Count dates. By preparing the schedule well in advance, serious conflicts in dates can be avoided and maximum participation can be obtained. Each Chapter was asked to submit its first and second choice. (Talbot requested Dec. 31; Denton, Dec. 23. The Count period will run from Dec. 20 through Jan. 1.) C. S. Robbins

OCEAN CITY TRIP, February 18-19, 1961

Patricia C. Thomas

With an ordinary weather forecast of occasional rain, Mrs. Ruth Myers, Mrs. Sue Stauffer, Miss Betsy Schaffer, Mr. Ernest H. Adams, my husband and I took off from Baltimore for Ocean City. We started across the Bay Bridge and were admiring a flock of Canvasbacks when the dense fog we were to battle most of the way to Ocean City began to close in. The rain and fog were terrible by the time we reached Kent Island, but we decided to push on in spite of it. Miss Schaffer even noticed a snipe and a Common Merganser east of the Choptank at Denton as we felt our way along. At Silver Lake, Rehoboth, the fog lifted and through the pouring rain we were able to enjoy the Canada Geese, Brant, Canvasbacks, American Widgeon, Ruddy Ducks and a lone Coot. On through dense fog to Ocean City where we quickly added Purple Sandpipers and Sanderlings to our hard-won list of 33 drenched species.

Sunday was beautiful - a lovely pink sunrise for our prebreakfast trip with Mr. Chandler S. Robbins who had arrived the night before and delighted us with his sure and swift species identification. On the flats near the Ocean City Bridge we were thrilled by a good flight of Boat-tails and a flock of 6 Snow Geese. On a nearby pond, we glimpsed a Black-crowned Night Heron and had a really good look at a mature Iceland Gull. After breakfast on to Heine's Pond where battalions of Canada Geese were coming in steadily turning and twisting gracefully to spill the wind from their wings as they landed . . . a beautiful sight.

One or two of us including my husband, to his complete amazement, had a brief look at a Pileated Woodpecker on the wing, but beyond that we saw nothing truly unusual. We were delighted, however, by the hawks - Red-tail, Red-shoulder, Marsh, Sparrow, and a Bald Eagle that drifted majestically to the edge of the pond and settled down quietly so we all could get a good look.

On to Ocean City Inlet, where members of the group saw a Gannet and through the telescope both the King and Common Eider. Stopping periodically up the beach we were lucky enough to spot a good-sized flock of Scoters - all three kinds in the telescope at once - a grand opportunity to compare the three species.

And so home with a second day total of 65 and a week-end weatherwise of complete and utter contrast.

1352 Pentwood Rd., Baltimore 12

ENJOY YOUR SANCTUARY

C. Douglas Hackman

If you haven't visited Rock Run Sanctuary this summer -- now is the time to go.

Birdlife will be abundant there and along the banks of the Susquehanna River through the rest of the summer and on into the fall months. A count on May 7, 1961 (the day after the State-wide Bird Count) recorded a total of 90 species, 79 of them on the sanctuary proper. And observations on the following morning added 7 more species to the sanctuary total. Cerulean Warblers are common summer residents on the sanctuary and Prothonotary warblers nested nearby, along the canal between Wilkinson's Mill and the town of Lapidum. A Yellow-throated Warbler spent the summer along Rock Run Road, little more than a block from the eastern boundary of the sanctuary. A Pileated Woodpecker was seen near Stafford Bridge where it crosses Deer Creek - no more than three miles from the sanctuary. Rose-breasted and Blue Grosbeaks, as well as 19 species of warblers, have been among the 111 species that have been recorded within the boundaries of the sanctuary since Jan. 1, 1961. In August, the Susquehanna River, in the area immediately below Conowingo Dam, will feature large numbers of Black-crowned Night Herons and other wading birds.

Birdlife is not the only attraction that the Rock Run area has. Wildflowers abound there throughout the spring and summer months. Early each spring (in April and the first weeks in May), along the hillside between Schweer's Landing and Lapidum, there is a magnificent display of wildflowers as dainty Dutchman's Breeches and Dog-toothed Violets mingle with the large White Trilliums in breath-taking profusion. As the spring weeks pass, fern fiddleheads push upward and slowly unfurl by the thousands until the ground becomes completely concealed by their lacy fronds.

Among other Rock Run attractions are: a countless variety of trees, plants, insects, reptiles, amphibians and mammals. Another attraction, not commonly thought of, is the restful stillness that prevails at Rock Run because of its great distance from large towns and major highways.

Rock Run is at its very best in the early morning. Just after the sun has risen over the treetops the birds are at their daily peak of activity. At this time the stillness is broken only by the harsh call of our Ring-necked Pheasant as it momentarily drowns out the sweeter calls of the hundreds of smaller birds. As if playing the bass section for this avian symphony there is the ever present sound of cascading water as Rock Run unceasingly flows toward the Susquehanna.

You aren't too late! If you hurry to the sanctuary soon you will still be able to see many of the gayly colored summer birds as they work their way through the treetops in their never ending quest for food.

Lilac Lane, Fullerton